# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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## TERRIBLE RIVER TRAGEDY.

### Wholesale Murder on the Mississippi.

### Crew of a Steamer and Owners of a Trading Boat, With Their Families, the Victims.

MEMPHIS, August 17.—Early this morning a fisherman discovered the little steamer Helen Brook floating down near the head of Cheek's chute, some ten miles above here, apparently abandoned. Rowing out to her he made a fine fast to the skiff and started to land her. Before landing, however, he discovered a negro sitting asleep on the lower deck with a shot gun in his lap. When the boat struck the bank the negro started up, jumped ashore and ran into the woods. The fisherman on boarding the boat found traces of a desperate struggle and the decks wet with blood. He ran to the city and reported what he had done and seen. Subsequently the Grand Tower from St. Louis arrived, her officers bringing a message from the magistrate at Bradley's landing, eighteen miles above here, that the crew of the Helen Brook and the proprietors and family of a trading boat had been murdered and the boat plundered. Assistance was at once dispatched on the steamer John Overton. The report is that Sam William, a negro deck hand, and the two proprietors of the trading boat, their wives and two daughters were all murdered and thrown into the river.

MEMPHIS, August 18.—Later advices from Bradley's Landing are that soon after the Helen Brook arrived there with the trading boat, a man named James Trumbull went on board, and being drunk commenced trifling with the machinery. Capt. Patt ordered him to desist, to which Trumbull replied with approbious epithets and threatened to throw Patt overboard. Patt took up a shot gun, and ordered him off the boat. Trumbull went before Esquire Watt and swore out a warrant accusing Patt of retailing liquor without license, and the latter was arrested by a colored constable and taken before the magistrate. His wife, seeing her infant with two women on the boat, accompanied them. Nothing was heard until early dark, Patt's brother, fearing trouble, took the boat over to Trumbull's and made last to the shore. That night in the evening, the colored constable, Trumbull and a man called Hans took the skiff, and, pressing two negroes into the service, ordered them to row across and land above the steamer, which they did. Then Patt, one of the negroes says, that on landing Downing and party ordered them to remain quiet under penalty of death. Downing and party then crept on board the steamer, which they boarded, and soon after a loud cry was heard, then several shots in quick succession. Then saw the party pursuing Captain Patt's brother, who had jumped overboard and fired on him. Whether he was killed or not is not known. He was the only one seen by Ches, and he thinks two other men, one named Robinson, two women and two children were killed and thrown overboard. When Ches and his partner were called to the boat they saw no one but Downing, Trumbull and Hans, who broke the news to them. The entire party got drunk, Ches remembering nothing more until the boat was landed by the fisherman, as stated last night, when he jumped ashore and made his way back on Bradley's, where the wildest excitement prevailed, as nothing has been seen of Patt and his party, while Downing and party could not be found. From the fact that the boat and been plundered it is feared the whole party have been murdered.

## BRIEF BUT BLOODY.

### Details of the Late Revolution at Lima, Peru—A Four Days' Dictatorship.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Peruvian dates to the 28th of July give the details of the late revolution. On the 22d a revolution broke out in Lima, headed by Thomas Gutierrez, minister of war. President Balta was seized and thrown into prison and Gutierrez declared himself dictator. He was supported only by the army. A reign of terror followed the imprisonment of Balta. Pardo, President elect, made his escape to the fleet. Suddenly the troops deserted Gutierrez' company, with the cry of "viva" for Pardo. Callao, up to the morning of the 27th, was a scene of anarchy. Firing went on indiscriminately in the streets, and it was impossible to estimate the number of killed. Some bodies still lie on the streets. Silvestere Gutierrez, a brother of the dictator, was shot at the Lima railway station. Another brother, Marcellina Gutierrez, another brother, deliberately shot and killed President Balta in his bed in prison. The ex-President received ten wounds. Soon after this Tomas Gutierrez himself, and another brother, were killed and the dead bodies of the three Gutierrez were hung in the plaza at Lima. Immediately on the receipt of the news of the revolution the steamer Limena left for the fleet, which had sailed for Callao on the declaration of the dictatorship. The Lima contingent on the fleet followed the Peruvian iron clad Independencia, with Pardo on board. He was received with rapturous cheers by the people. The bloody dictatorship lasted four days. For some days the rails on the track to Lima were torn up and the telegraph wires cut. Gutierrez made a forced loan on Breydon, Meiggs and each of the others for $300,000. Mr. Dawson, manager of the London bank, was imprisoned until he made the loan.

The latest from Callao is to July 28th. Pardo proceeded to Lima on the 27th, and was enthusiastically received. He made an eloquent address to thousands of spectators from the house. The fury of the people against the Gutierres party can be judged by their taking the naked bodies of the three Gutierrez brothers from the lamp posts to which they had been hung, and hoisting them by means of pullies to the tower of the cathedral. At the height of one hundred feet they were let go. They were then mutilated with knives, and burned on the plaza in front of the cathedral, and the furniture of Gutierrez entirely demolished also.

The fleet was the date for declaring formally the election of Pardo as President. Francisco Balta, brother of the murdered President, took refuge on the English war steamer Shah. Silvestre, the ex-dictator, Gutierrez, was trying to escape in disguise. He rushed into a drug store in Lima, after the murder of Balta, followed by the people, and was at once killed. A young man dragged by the crowd, "Look at this ghastly form, the body of one who has received the fate which awaits all who put themselves above law and defy public opinion." The corpse of one of the Gutierrez was carted through the streets of Callao before the fortress of Real to be hung and burned. The newspapers, which had been suppressed by the dictator, have reappeared. The proprietor of the *South American Times* took refuge on the American frigate Pensacola during the fighting, as a cannon shot fell in his office and his foreman was killed. The principal fighting was in Callao, and between Callao and Lima over two hundred must have been killed. The forts Santa Rosa and Castelita, at Callao, were firing at each other during the night of the 26th. The Gutierrez party lost heavily, but were ultimately displaced.

Water is so scarce in Western Massachusetts that they send their kittens to be drowned in the beautiful blue Hudson.

## Grant vs. Sumner.

### The President Converses with Friends on Political Matters.

### Some Pungent Observations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1872.

Early this afternoon the President briefly and calmly engaged in conversation with several of his friends, chiefly on political topics, from which it appears he is satisfied with the situation as regards himself. When asked about the alleged slight to Frederick Douglass he replied that if Douglass did not complain because he was not invited by him to dinner, he did not see why Senator Sumner should exhibit so much anxiety, or not indignation, upon the subject. The simple fact is that the Santo Domingo Commission, with their Secretary, having called to submit their report, and to wind up them affairs with him. Frederick Douglass not being with the Commissioners, he did not at the time think of him, nor of others who accompanied the expedition, but if Siegel and Douglass had been with the Commissioners they would have been included in the invitation to dinner, which was informal and private having no official significance whatever. The President expressed his surprise that so much should be said about an immaterial matter, one that merely concerned his own household.

The President remarked that no public business is neglected by his absence from Washington, as he attends to it at Long Branch. His coming back to Washington to-day was not absolutely necessary for that purpose.

The conversation turning on the remark of Senator Sumner to the effect that Greeley is a better friend to the black man than President Grant, the President replied that he never pretended to be, as he had repeatedly said, an original Abolitionist, but he favored emancipation as a war measure. When this was secured he thought the ballot should be conferred to make the gift complete and to place those who had been liberated in full possession of the rights of freemen. His views, however, on the subject of slavery were well known, expressed in letters to Washburn and others, and extensively published, and hence this was not now a matter in dispute.

In the course of the conversation he said that while a President should be in accord with the leading principles of the party that elected him, it was essential that he should enforce the laws which may be enacted, and administer the government in the interest of party but the interest of the entire country.

While he had no unkind words to utter concerning Senator Sumner, he was perfectly willing to place his acts against Senator Sumner's words, and in this connection he said that Sumner did not show himself such a good friend to the black man as he professed to be when he was not willing to have a civil rights bill stand on its own merits, requiring only a majority vote, but insisting on a bill of his own as an amendment to an amnesty bill, which could not be passed without a majority of two-thirds. Carpenter's civil rights bill, however, was passed during the absence of Senator Sumner, and, as the facts show, much to his surprise.

The President also said that it will be seen by the *Congressional Globe* that Senator Sumner did not vote at all on the joint resolution recommending the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. This amendment, since ratified, provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and Congress is invested with power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation." Mr. Sumner, the President said, dodged a vote on this joint resolution.

## DR. LIVINGSTONE.

### Interesting Letter to His Brother, in Canada.

TORONTO, ONT., August 19.—The following is Dr. Livingstone's letter to his brother, in Canada:

ULIJI, November 16, 1871.

MY DEAR BROTHER: I received your welcome letter in February last, written when cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation I had that a cable had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic. Very few letters have come to me for years, in consequence my friends speculating where I should come out, on the west coast, down the Nile, or elsewhere. The watershed is a broad upland level, from 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the sea, and some seventy miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise thereon are by no means reliable. It would take part of a man's life time to count them. One part, sixty-four miles of latitude, gave thirty-two springs from calf to waist deep, or one spring for every two miles. A birds eye view of them would be like vegetation of frost on window panes. To ascertain that all of these fountains united with four others from the upper part of the Nile valley was a work of time and much travel, and many a weary foot I trod before light dawned on the ancient problems. If I had left off at the end of two years, for which my bare expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguese, who, in their attempts to cross to Cazembe, asked for ivory, and slaves and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned them. I was really ashamed and almost afraid of being set down as afflicted with hydrocephalus. "I went forward, backward and sideways, feeling my way every step of the way. I was conscious of groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers ran. Of these four rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lualaba, is the largest. It begins in a river Chambeze, which flows into the great lake Bangwolo. On leaving it its name is changed from Chambeze to Lualaba. It is a mere rickle of lakes, terribly jaded in body and mind. The head man of my worthless westerns remained here, and as he had done from the coast, ran off with goods to form a fund for a harem at a time. He then divined on the Koran and found that I was dead, sold off all the goods that remained for slaves and ivory for himself and I arrived to find myself destitute of everything except a few goods left in case of need. Goods are currency here, and I have to wait now till other goods and other men come from Zanzibar. When placed in charge of my supply of soap, brandy, opium and gun-powder, from certain Banians, British subjects, he was fourteen months returning, all expenses being paid out of my stock. Three months were ample, and then he remained here and sold off all. You call this smart do you? Some do, if you don't. I call it moral idiocy.

Yours, affectionately,

DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

## The Muster of Veterans.

### The Man Who Captured Jeff. Davis Coming.

### A Ringing Letter from Him.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1872.

*L. E. Dudley, Esq., Secretary Veterans' National Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York:*

DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your favor of the 1st inst., inviting me to attend and address the National Convention of Veterans, to be held at Pittsburgh on the 17th of September, and hasten to assure you that, as my sympathies are now, and always have been, heartily enlisted in the cause of the Republican party and its worthy standard-bearers, I shall "attend to muster," and give the best answer possible when my name is called. Had the canvass now in progress been conducted with proper respect for the Presidential office, or with becoming regard for the exalted character and great public services of General Grant, I, for one, might have pleaded the pressure of business as an excuse for not participating actively in public meetings; but, under the circumstances, I do not feel at liberty to decline, nor do I see how any one who has served under General Grant, and known him as I have known him—a brave and magnanimous soldier, devoted above all things to his duty, a pure-minded and upright patriot, and unselfish and honest statesman in every station of life—can fail to do his part toward making the Convention of Veterans a success, and returning their chieftain to the high office he now fills so ably and satisfactorily. There was a time when no man dared to charge General Grant with corruption, when all eyes were turned toward him as the nation's savior, and when all lips were glad to sound the praises of his virtues. He was then no immature or untried public servant, but the successful commander of our armies, who had never abused or betrayed his trust, never wantonly injured a fellowing, and, least of all, never lent his influence or his name to an action of doubtful patriotism. His character has undergone no change since he became President; he is as worthy now of the public praise as he was when first elected; his virtues have stood the test of civil office; he is now what he has always been, a plain, straightforward man, who acts in public life as in private, upon the principle that clear and sound dealing is the only road to success. It is not difficult to see why acts in public life as in private, upon the principle that clear and sound dealing is the but what is dishonorable, fears nothing; but what is ignoble, and loves nothing but what is just and good. In all his trials, whether civil or military, he has remained "unshaken, unseduced, unterrified." He has never traveled the country nor is cause by seeking to make peace at the cost of a broken and dismembered republic. He has never consented to remand one human being back to slavery, much less four millions. On the contrary, he was the first of our great Generals to declare openly that he would never agree to make peace so long as a single slave should be left in the land. Notwithstanding his earnest efforts to suppress the rebellion, he has done more than any other person to heal its wounds, to "bridge the bloody chasm" between the North and the South, although it must be confessed he has shown no disposition to see it filled with the bodies of our colored fellow citizens. In fact, a better friend to the South to-day than Mr. Greeley; a better Democrat, considered from a Southern standpoint, and a better Republican, no matter how he may be considered. His personal and political associations are better, his character is more stable and his judgment sounder. With his long public experience and success as President, he is better qualified now than ever, and, I trust, will be triumphantly re-elected.

Every soldier who served under or fought against him should vote for him, rather than for Mr. Greeley, who is not only "unstable as water," but whose consequences are wrong at the vital epoch of every vital question which has agitated the country for the last twenty-five years.

Hoping the Veteran Convention may be an entire success, I remain, very truly yours,

JAS. H. WILSON.

## MENAGERIE HORROR.

### The Rhinoceros Becomes Unmanageable Kills Two Men, Injures Several, and Causes Great Damage.

CHICAGO, August 16.—A letter from Red Bud, a small town in Monroe county, Illinois, gives a thrilling account of the performances with the rhinoceros attached to Warner & Co.'s menagerie and circus, on the occasion of his being brought into the town for the first time. The showmen had prepared the animal for exhibition in the ring by attaching to the ring in his nose two strong wire ropes and twenty-four stalwart men were deemed sufficient to control the beast. He submitted quietly to being led from the cage, but on entering the arena he suddenly threw up his head and plunged madly about in the direction of the ring, which by this time were cleared by the frightened spectators. He knocked down nearly one side of the seats, dislocating the shoulder of one of the employes and breaking the arm of another. Running into the menagerie tent he upset Forepaugh's den of performing animals. He next struck the center pole with his head, bringing it down with a crash upon the cages of the tiger and leopard, but not breaking them so as to allow the animals to escape. Dashing into the museum tent, he smashed the curiosities, stampeded all the people in the vicinity, and rushed out through the side of the canvas into the street, finally bringing up in a vacant house door, which stood open, and here the men succeeded in capturing him and getting him into the cage. The damage to the show was about three thousand dollars.

## THE STRAIGHT DEMOCRATS.

### What Charles O'Conor Thinks of the Political Situation.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Charles O'Conor was interviewed yesterday, but refused to state whether he would accept the nomination of the Louisville Convention, if tendered, or not. He said he should vote for the nominees. He said: "In the present status of political parties, it is curious how little pretense even there is to having any principles on either side. But, then, I cannot seriously blame them. There is no great question uppermost now to excite enthusiasm or the spirit of sacrifice. The country is in a prosperous condition, teeming with plenty, in fact, and there is no cause for discontent. Something must be. As to Grant and Greeley are concerned, I do not see what they can fight for, except possession of the office. But why the Democratic party should interest themselves in Mr. Greeley's success is what I never could comprehend, especially when one remembers that Greeley would never say that he would run if he was not assured of ballots. It is the foolishest thing to think of his getting a Democratic nomination under those circumstances; he would not say he would run without the Baltimore nomination."

## MURDER IN BUTLER.

### A Man Seventy Years of Age Choked to Death—Arrest of the Supposed Murderers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUTLER, Pa., August 15, 1872.

James Downey, aged seventy years, was found dead near this place yesterday afternoon. An inquest was held and an examination of the body developed the fact that the man had been choked to death. Two men named Creel and Kerr have been arrested on the supposed murderers, and are held for examination on Thursday next.

## Steam Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed and Another Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WINNAMAC, IND., August 19, 1872.

About eight o'clock this morning the boilers of the flouring mill owned by W. C. Barnett & Son, at this place, exploded, instantly killing James Coultes, the engineer. A son-in-law of Mr. Coultes, in the engine house at the time, was carried some fifty feet by the force of the explosion, alighting near the creek, breaking his arm and otherwise injuring him. Mr. Coulter had recently come here from Cincinnati, where he had been engaged in running an engine for several years. Last Saturday the pumps worked badly, and the water had run down very low in the boiler. This morning, there not being a sufficient amount of water, and a very high pressure of steam, the explosion resulted. The boilers and engine were entirely destroyed, some pieces being carried a quarter of a mile. The engine house was completely demolished; the main building was not badly injured. The loss will probably amount to $8,000.

## Judge Barnard Found Guilty by the Court of Impeachment.

NEW YORK, August 18.—A Troy paper states that the court of impeachment has pronounced Judge Barnard guilty of a violation of his oath of office, of being unmindful of the duties of his office, of being guilty of corrupt conduct in his office on nearly all the articles voted upon, thirty-one in number. Only seven articles are to be voted on upon Monday.

## THE Greeley Banner!

### Who Carry It---What is Inscribed on It.

### The Rallying Cry of Its Followers.

### Some Things to Which Honest Men Cannot Shut Their Eyes or Close Their Ears.

Every lover of fair dealing can but regret that the *Tribune*, in making up its list of papers which support Greeley and Brown—which it parades with so much satisfaction and pride—should have neglected to include that ardent and enthusiastic supporter of the Baltimore ticket, the Lexington (Missouri) *Caucasian*. This is not right. Horace Greeley was first nominated for the Presidency by that paper, and not only did the *Caucasian* choose the philosopher for its standard bearer, but the philosopher in turn took the pains to write a letter of thanks to the editor for the interest he had manifested in his behalf. Moreover, the platform of the *Caucasian* is a much more plain and specific exposition of Greeleyism than the glittering generalities of the Cincinnati and Baltimore pronunciamentos. Here it is, *verbatim et literatum*:

## STATE SOVEREIGNTY

## WHITE SUPREMACY AND REPUDIATION

**This is Liberty!!**

**OUR MOTTO:**
*Never Despair of the Republic.*

**OUR PLATFORM:**
*The Constitution of 1860, and the Rights of the States.*

**OUR DOCTRINES:**
**This is a White Man's Government, Made by White Men, for White Men and Their Posterity, Forever.**

## Down with the Fifteenth Bedamnedment.

TOTAL REPUDIATION OF THE MONSTROUS Yankee War Debt! That Accursed Unconstitutional Burden, imposed by an Unconstitutional Mob styling itself a Congress, in the prosecution of an Unconstitutional Crusade, for the Unconstitutional Enfranchisement of an Unconstitutional and Horrid Purpose.

DOWN WITH BONDHOLDERS AND TAXATION.

**Subordination of the Military to the Civil Authorities!**

## DOWN WITH THE SATRAPS.

**Equal Taxation and the Rightful Representation of All the States, or**

## ANOTHER REBELLION!

REVOLUTION MUST BE MET BY COUNTER-Revolution! Force by Force! Violence by Violence! And Usurpation should be Overthrown, if needs be, by the Bayonet!

**Down with Test Oaths and Registrations.**

## VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

The difference between the *Caucasian*, which flies this flag every week and proposes to fight out the campaign under it, and the majority of its Confederate contemporaries, consists simply in the superior frankness and ingenuousness of the former. The inspiration of both is everywhere the same, and no one knows this better than the *Tribune* and Horace Greeley, whom they have made their decoy duck to lead people astray, and behind whom are ranged the very men and principles that first precipitated and then upheld the slaveholders' rebellion. Indeed, we have Mr. Greeley's own words that this is exactly the case. On the 14th of November, 1870—less than two years ago—he said:

"We do not share the prevalent belief that the enfranchisement of the party will acquiesce in the enfranchisement of the blacks. Necessity and apprehension may for a time constrain it to silence, but its restoration to power will inevitably revive the assertion. 'This is a white man's government,' with the usual Democratic inference from that premise. Just as the attempt to run a railroad regularly by the aid of engines off their bonds, which draw six per cent. in gold, with greenbacks drawing no interest, and payable at no particular time, was dropped, more than a year ago, as impracticable, so we infer it, so the purpose of disfranchising the blacks may be disclaimed, but not relinquished. If there were no Republican party, the National debt would never be paid, and the blacks would be divested of every franchise. While repudiation and disfranchisement endanger the success of the Sham Democracy, they may be disavowed, but give that party a four years' lease of power, and it will improve its opportunity by cheating the public creditors and remanding the blacks to serfdom. Whatever virtue it has will be tempered by the fear of the course of some remarks, said that "the Democracy had not abandoned their principles, and in adopting their (Cincinnati) platform, they had not ignored their past record." This, he said, was a sufficient indication of what they would do when in power, with the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which "the Democracy did not believe to be just, or constitutionally adopted." Of the candidate he said:

"Greeley at the outset of the war, was in favor of letting the 'wayward sisters depart in peace,' and afterward went single handed and alone to meet our Commissioners in Canada, to treat for peace. Not a Democrat in the North dared go with him, or manifest any desire to go. *He was then in favor of paying the South for her slaves, and I believe he is still.*"

Of that resolution of the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms which declares that its subscribers "remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic," the Quitman (Georgia) *Banner*, which supports the Greeley movement, has this to say:

"The atrocities of the Northern soldiery are still too fresh in our memory; the scars on our hearts are not yet erased; the names of Chickamauga and Elmira still suffuse the eyes with tears, and the heart with terrible thoughts of vengeance. Ah! it is too soon to make light of the four years' struggle for liberty. Widows have not ceased to lament the loss of husbands; mothers still cherish the memory of departed sons; brothers and sisters still remember idolized fathers and brothers. The reminders of war's terrible havoc are still visible—the grim land-marks of a vandal host are not erased—the blackened ruins made by incendiary and hireling armies are altogether too fresh in the minds of Southern men—to expect from them even political indorsement of all the atrocious acts of a vandal host."

Horace Greeley is now the standard bearer of these men, having for his color guard Vance, who wanted "hell crowded with Yankees," Booty and Beauty Beauregard, Fort Pillow Forrest, Pirate Semmes, and generally those who demand pay for their slave property, who insist upon the assumption and liquidation of the rebel debt, and who call for pensions for rebel soldiers. The record of the candidate shows, first, that he knows what they expect these things; and next, that he has given them a right to expect them. Who can doubt that he would do their bidding? The people of Pennsylvania who propose by their votes to accelerate this baleful triumph should not forget to vote for Buckalew, who holds precisely the same relation to Greeley that the Fishing Creek Confederacy held to the Southern Confederacy, and who, during the progress of the rebellion, which Greeley by his secession views helped to precipitate, and Buckalew by his disloyalty encouraged.

## HORRIBLE HOMICIDE!

### A Man Has His Head Chopped Off in the Corry Lock-Up.

### THE SLAYER AN INSANE MAN!

[From the Titusville Herald of yesterday.]

An insane man named James Nevels cut off the head of William Burden, a resident of Corry, early morning in the lock-up at Corry. The deed was done with an ax. The head was completely cut off the body, and when found by the officers was lying some feet from the unfortunate neck of the murdered man. Donnelly and Nevels were friends. The latter had been boarding with the former at Garland, to which place Mr. Donnelly had gone from Dunkirk, for the purpose of settling up a boarding house for the accommodation of men employed in the construction of the Dunkirk and Warren Railroad. Nevels was an Englishman, and although a case of insanity until a week ago last Friday, when his acquaintances noticed something so singular in his conversation that it became a subject of remark. He talked about persons who were going to kill him, and said that he would be the first to do that. He was comparatively mild, however, in his demonstrations until Friday of last week, when the writer is informed, he swore to send Mr. Lincoln to hell. After much trouble on the part of his friends Nevels was secured, placed in a room and strictly watched. The next day a consultation was held, which resulted in the unanimous expression of the opinion that Nevels' case was beyond the control of the locality, the result of a partial sunstroke received during the severe weather of the winter of 1870-71, and that Mr. Donnelly should accompany Nevels to Titusville, for the purpose of consulting a physician in regard to the condition of Nevels' mind. Donnelly and Nevels accordingly started on Tuesday for this city, but arrived at Corry too late to take the 6:05 train—the last train down—and were, therefore, obliged to remain at Corry over night. Donnelly finding that he could not get Nevels into a room in which any one, contented Nevels to the presence of Peter Bunce, a negro boy, where the two men remained until eleven o'clock in the evening. Owing to the crowded condition of the hotel and adjoining house, Donnelly declined to remain over night at Mr. Burns' place, whereupon Mr. Burns accompanied Mr. Ingraham, but the latter could were provided with lodgings. They were placed in one room and after the freedom of the hall-way in front of the cells. At two o'clock a man named George McDonald was brought in the lock-up and given lodging in a cell. Donnelly and Nevels indulged in a social game of cards, but beyond that no one knows this better than the *Tribune* and Horace nothing unusual occurred until about four o'clock, when the murdered man was attacked by Nevels in the manner described. Donnelly was aroused by the horrible act, but was so overcome by fear that he could not give the alarm for some time. The other facts connected with this terrible deed of blood are fully set forth in the testimony taken before Coroner Wilson.

NEVELS TELLS HIS STORY.

Nevels was the first witness. He is a stoutly built man, of medium stature, with heavy beard and restless eyes. He testified as follows:

My name is James Nevels. Yesterday about three o'clock in the afternoon I took the train at Youngsville, on the Pittsburgh and Erie Railway, and came to Corry. I got here about seven o'clock. This man who is dead, Hugh Donnelly, was with me. We had been drinking a little before coming to Corry. We did not drink any after we got to Corry. Sometimes I do not think I am right in the head. I found an ax in the room. I do not know whether this man was asleep or not. He was lying on the sofa when I first struck him. He was lying there during the struggle, and no words of any consequence during the night. After I left the room I think I struck two more blows at him on the head first. I think I struck him on the side of the head. He was lying with his head toward the door, and the hatchet struck him on his head, I think the back of his head was towards me when I struck him. I struck him heavy at first. He complained then, and made fight, and got up on his feet. He had the ax some of the time. He did not strike me with it. I might have knocked him down two or three times with my hand. I do not know exactly. I knocked him down with the ax or my hands. I know I gave him two or three blows with the ax. It was about daylight when I struck him. I had very good health for the past three weeks. I did not drink any whisky at all. I drank some ginger beer, or something of that kind, before we came to Corry. I saw another man in the lock-up once or twice. I guess I am about forty-two years old. I have no family. I did not know at the time what I was doing. I hit him with the ax, but I don't know what it was for. I could not say whether I hit him with the head or back of the ax first. I hit him a good many times. I went to go to the hospital. I have a cold and my bones are all sore.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

George McDonald, who witnessed the killing, testified as follows:

I belong in Newark, N. J., but came here from Pittsburgh. I came to Corry night before last. I did not have a room, and the proprietor of the house gave me to stay at a hotel, and I asked to stay at the lock-up over night. I went there between two and three o'clock last night. There were two persons in there then. I heard their voices as they were talking. They were in a separate cell. I heard the click of the key in the instrument. I fell asleep, and when I awoke I saw the man who is dead on the floor. I heard three blows, and this fellow here hit him on the head. They had loud talk before I went to sleep, but I didn't pay any attention to what they were saying. I couldn't say whether they were in liquor or not. I heard no quarreling after they went. They were wrangling between themselves. I was tired and fell asleep. They seemed to be angry in their words. I was in cell No. 8, and I was there when they were. They were in a cell below. When I woke up the other man was standing down, and that man was hitting him. The man that is dead called on me for help. He said "Will you come and help me? Nevels has a man killed!" I rushed out and saw this man with the ax in his hand and the blood. I got excited and ran back into the cell and got into bed. I thought if he came in there I could get hold of his feet and knock him down. I saw the head before the body. I said to him that "I'll send for you where he has gone." He was looking all this time at me. I think he thought the door to the cell was locked. He finally laid the ax down, and I rushed out and picked it up, and threw it out of the window. I approached up a short time, I saw, and defended myself as well as I could until the officers came. I made for the door, and I hit him a blow in the head. He then went into the cell where I had been. I saw him hit the man who is dead with the ax. I was frightened before that and got into bed afterwards. When I first saw this man he was hitting the other man on the head. I have been working around Corry, principally making oil barrels.

The jury found that the killing was wilful, malicious and with malice aforethought.

The whole city was thrown into a state of great excitement, and the news spread like wild fire, and came generally known. Hundreds of people visited the lock-up during the forenoon, but the inquest was very large. After the verdict was rendered, and which was received by Nevels without any show of feeling, he was handcuffed and taken to jail. A medical examination was made to ascertain his mental condition. Crowds of people followed him to the jail. The remains of the murdered man were taken to Dunkirk, where he will be buried from. The widow and daughter of the deceased arrived at Corry in time to accompany the body. Donnelly is said to have been a hard working man, who was much beloved by his friends. He volunteered to accompany Nevels to Titusville simply out of pure friendship and sympathy for the unfortunate man. His family consisted of his wife and four children.

A WEALTHY residence of Locopolis, Miss., named Mrs. Carleton Belt, has made a generous proposition to emigrants from Alsace-Lorraine, which should be taken advantage of She has addressed a letter to Mr. Strauss, the the President of the Emigration Society, stating that she could furnish homes for sixty farmer families, located in a manufacturing colony of one hundred families more. The terms are exceedingly easy. To each cottage she would give fifty acres, fifteen to be rent free and the rest to grow vegetables for the subsistence of the family, and the remaining thirty-five acres in cotton. For this she requires as pay half the cotton crop. According to such an arrangement, if the season should be a good one, the tenant would realize about two thousand dollars; if poor, the loss would be divided equally. This is not all of the handsome offer. Mrs. Belt promises to lend tenants sufficient money to start with, if they do not possess it already, merely stipulating that they shall be honest and industrious persons. She also engages to devote the remainder of her life to their welfare and prosperity in the new world, provided she gets such a colony as she desires. This is certainly a very remarkable chance for well-disposed Alsatians, which they will not be slow to accept. If Mrs. Belts were plentier, the South would soon be immeasurably benefited, and the kaiser become still more frightened than he is at the tendency of his subjects to emigrate.

## Wendell Phillips.

### His Opinion of Sumner, Greeley and Grant.

### The Conspiracy Between Southern Secessionists and Northern Copperheads

### Only Two Parties: Those for the Nation and Those Against It.

### Grant and Peace, or Greeley and Anarchy.

The representative colored people of Boston addressed a letter to Wendell Phillips the other day, inviting him to address the citizens of the "Hub" on the pending political issues of the times. The distinguished philosopher and orator hesitated, and finally declined the invitation; but in his letter he took occasion to present his views in a most earnest and unmistakable manner. Recognizing among the signers of the letter many who had labored with him for years in the anti-slavery cause, he argues the pending political questions with them as follows:

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S LETTER.

Of course the first thought that occurs to you and me just now is, that one of your best, ablest and most watchful friends—Senator Sumner—advises you to vote for Horace Greeley, and believes that your rights will be safe only in his keeping. I touch with reverend hand everything from Mr. Sumner. I can never forget his monstrous services to the anti-slavery cause and to your race. Whenever I read his words I read them overshadowed by the memory of his early and entire consecration to the service of impartial liberty; of that zeal which has never flagged; that watchfulness which has seldom been deceived; of that devotion which has so rarely shrunk from any sacrifice, which no opposition could tire and no danger appall. From such a counsellor I venture to differ with great reluctance and only after mature deliberation. I should hesitate to publish my dissent if I were not sure that I was right and he was wrong; that the occasion was very important and his mistake one which leads to fatal results.

MY JUDGMENT IS THE EXACT OPPOSITE

of Mr. Sumner's. I think every loyal man, and especially every colored man, should vote for Gen. Grant, and that the nation and your race are safe only in the hands of the old regular Republican party. Some may ask how I come to think thus when I was one of the few loyal men who protested in 1868 against Grant's nomination, and seeing that I have so often affirmed that the Republican party had outlived its usefulness. Gentlemen, the reasons which led me to my present opinion, in spite of my former views, ought to give my judgment more weight with you. I am forced by late developments to my present position. You remember that in 1868 I emphatically denied Grant's fitness for the Presidency. Derided by the Republican press, I went from city to city protesting against his election. In private Mr. Sumner and others I named long and earnestly against the risk of putting such a man into such an office. At that time they saw only his great merits and supported him heartily.

THE DEFECTS OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

are no surprise to me. I may say without boasting that I prophesied those defects. I do not wish to hide them to-day. I entirely agree with Mr. Sumner as to the grave blots and intolerable insolence of the administration in the St. Domingo matter. I think the frequent recurrence of scandal in office highly objectionable, and the sad career of Webster is warning enough against any man in public life venturing to accept gifts from living men. These and other defects are no surprise to me.

GENERAL GRANT'S MERITS.

The eminent merits of General Grant's administration are, I confess, a surprise to me. His truly original, statesmanlike and Christian policy toward the Indians is admirable, and, standing alone, is enough to mark him as a statesman. His patience amid innumerable difficulties in our foreign relations is wonderful in one bred a soldier. The aid the administration has given to the industrial and financial prosperity of the country is equally marked. General Grant's prompt interference for justice to workingmen, in defiance of those about him, in relation to the execution of the eight hour law, I shall always remember. The crime of the Republican party in tolerating the Ku-Klux Klan, and its failure to suppress it, are indefensible, but the general course of the government will be regarded by the future historian as one of the most honest and intelligent ever known. Hundreds of people visited the lock-up during the forenoon, but the inquest was very large. After the verdict was rendered, and which was received by Nevels without any show of feeling, he was handcuffed and taken to jail. A medical examination was made to ascertain his mental condition. Crowds of people followed him to the jail. The remains of the murdered man were taken to Dunkirk, where he will be buried from. The widow and daughter of the deceased arrived at Corry in time to accompany the body. Donnelly is said to have been a hard working man, who was much beloved by his friends. He volunteered to accompany Nevels to Titusville simply out of pure friendship and sympathy for the unfortunate man. His family consisted of his wife and four children.

THEY ARE HYPOCRITES, NOT DUPES;

they know well the plot, and for the sake of office they are willing to help it and risk the consequences. They know that Mr. Greeley's election would leave the power surrendered in the hands of the Southern States, with no interference from the nation in his behalf; that it means the constitutional amendments neutralized by an unfriendly Congress, our debt hampered with and our bonds falling twenty per cent. in every market. The Democratic millionaire who is willing to risk this has already pledged to it holds millions of Confederate bonds, and is plotting to make one million more than enough to pay four times over all he loses on the national securities, and then safely laugh the small bondholders he has duped

GREELEY'S COPPERHEAD ALLIES.

Observe that I count as Mr. Greeley's allies only the copperheads of the Democratic party. It is too loose talk to say he has joined the Democrats. Such a statement would be an insult to the Democracy. The exact truth is, he has joined the copperhead ring of the Democracy—its worst element. They are his reliance. I know some honest war Democrats wish to change their base and accept heartily the result of the war. Honor to them; but their place is not with Greeley, but with Grant. They fought at his side; there they should stand to-day. I know it is hard to confess mistakes, but I practice what I preach. If General Grant is set aside, who is offered to us in his place?

HORACE GREELEY.

I need not tell you, my friends, what Horace Greeley is. We abolitionists knew him only too well. In the weary years of our struggle he had enough of clear moral vision to see the justice of our cause, but he never had courage enough to confess his faith. If events had ever given him the courage he never would have had principle enough to risk anything for an idea. A trimmer by nature and purpose, he has abused

# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.

THE orders given to Pittsburgh manufacturers by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company amounts to over $2,000,000 for the year 1872. In point of fact the company have expended or will expend four dollars in Pittsburgh for every dollar of their bonds sold here.

IT is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have purchased from the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad Company the lease of the Fayette county road from Connellsville to Uniontown, whereby the new road being built by the Pennsylvania Company from Greensburg to Connellsville will be extended to Uniontown.

THE so-called "Liberal" ticket commenced failing to pieces before it had been in existence a day. Mr. BRADLEY RHINE, one of the nominees for the Legislature, presents the use made of his name, and repudiates the entire movement, he being an out-and-out Republican, and will work for the success of the party and its candidates. There is reason to believe that his example will be followed by others on the mongrel ticket.

IT begins to be suspected of BECKALEW that if he has not really turned the cold shoulder to GREELEY he is not warmly for him. It is to be observed that he has for some time been silent; and in Bloomsburg, where he resides, the suggestion is abroad that he meditates going over in the Straight-outers. Meanwhile the Greeleyites want to know why he don't speak out and show himself a genuine GREELEY and BROWN man.

THE Democrats and "Liberals" of Allegheny county fixed, Tuesday, on the following ticket:

Congress, Twenty-second district—Dr. Jas. King. Assembly—First district—Jas. P. Barr; Second district—Wm. Patterson. Third district—R. J. Dechmier, J. H. Sorg, R. F. Logan, Capt. Jas. McCormick, Andrew Large. Constitutional Convention—C. F. Bauer, Jas. Irwin, John B. Guthrie, Malcolm Hay, Levi Bird Duff, Wm. L. Chalfant. Sheriff—R. H. Patterson. Recorder—August Beckert. Commissioner—J. A. Ross. Clerk of Courts—W. T. Farley. Clerk of Orphans' Court—T. J. McGrath. Register—Isadore Cobblens. Director of Poor—Thos. Jones.

The Democratic Convention was largely improvised, and the Liberals did their business through a committee of three.

COLONEL MOSBY, the famous guerrilla chief, has just written a letter on the Presidential question, in which, among a number of other telling points against GREELEY, he wants to know in what manner his elevation to the Presidency would relieve the Southern States from the incubus of "the carpet-baggers," to which he talked so much in his New England speeches? Colonel MOSBY points out that these "carpet-baggers" have attained power through local majorities—since whatever thieving has been done in the South during President GRANT's administration has been done, not by Federal, but by State officials. If GREELEY proposes, as President, to overrule or expel them it can only be because he has the bayonet at their backs. Such is the Republican party of to-day, and at the new party from which they profess to expect the continued ascendancy of Republican principles.

The charge of corruption brought against the party may safely be dismissed in very few words, as it does not seem to have made much impression upon the class of seceders to whom we refer. In fact, the gross exaggerations, misrepresentations and direct falsehoods by which the charge has been magnified are so well understood that a reaction of opinion on the subject long since set in, and there is at present not much danger that, in the popular judgment, the party will suffer any serious evil from the charge. Corruption no doubt exists, but from WASHINGTON to GRANT no administration ever ruled the country without being open to the same accusation. It is one of the inevitable evils of our democratic system, and, in view of increased opportunities and intensified temptations since the war, we have reason to congratulate ourselves that it is relatively less under Republican auspices than ever before. Judging from the formal declarations and incidental remarks of single disaffected Republicans, the allegation of corruption has comparatively little to do with their discontent.

It is the condition of the South and the alleged failure of the reconstruction policy, as it is called, which render them dissatisfied with Republican rule. They long for the healing of the breaches caused by the war, and for the supplanting of the "bayonet" by the ballot. The object desired is certainly most important, and the sentiments which prompt the resolution to strive for its attainment are most laudable and praiseworthy. There is, however, good reason to believe that they are quite one-sided, and the result of an imperfect knowledge of the subject. No men in the country can desire the complete pacification of the South and the restoration of its various popular elements more earnestly than President GRANT, and his immediate advisers. Their success as rulers and their fame as statesmen were greatly dependent upon the consummation; to deny the sincerity of their good will in the matter is at once foolish and calumnious. But the task was one of gigantic difficulty, from the nature of the elements with which the administration had to deal. Years, even after the war, the white ruling class of the South, burning with resentment in recollection of their defeat, indignant at the political elevation of the negroes lately their slaves, and animated with the hope of Democratic ascendancy and of a reaction in their favor in the North, deliberately refused to co-operate in the work of bringing order and prosperity out of the social and industrial chaos resulting from enforced emancipation. Very many of them, in their condition of semi-desperation, refused to see anything but what they could to cause it. The policy of conferring the right of suffrage upon the freedmen was approved by the entire Republican party, and if low, cunning white men from the North, eager for money and power, took advantage of the situation to ingratiate themselves with the new voters, the planter class were much to blame for the fact, as their treatment of a better class of settlers was such as to increase its number. To protect the freedmen and white immigrants among them at all hazards were universally in the North felt to be duties of the government, and if some wrong and injustice were the incidental outcome of the policy, who was to blame? At any rate, the South as a whole was treated with a magnanimous generosity and indulgence absolutely without a parallel in history, as all intelligent Southerners in moments of candor frankly admit. Still, evils of a very serious kind, the cause of much suffering, were the necessary consequences of the great social revolution of which the South was the scene. But for Northern Republicans to forget the inevitable conditions of the change and to denounce the agents chosen by themselves to conduct its processes, because a transformation requiring half a century has not been completed in six years, is really no better than mere childishness. One of the famous German reformers said that "the heart makes the theologian." It may be so but the heart never yet made a sound statesman or an able practical man. There are among us voracious speakers who, in the days of slavery, and even after the war which abolished the abomination, never grew tired of declaiming about the miseries of the negroes of the South, while they denounced the white people of the same region as monsters of iniquity, in whom no confidence could be placed. And now because, in consequence of abolition and the policy which abolition made necessary, these same white people are called to suffer somewhat; because, after the most complete revolution of society in modern times, everything has not settled down comfortably and gracefully in five or six years, we have those same thoughtful and sagacious orators denouncing the Republican party, and declaiming about the afflictions of those slave-holders, whom they used to describe as monsters.

Mere declamation and denunciation do not satisfy them. In their disgust and indignation at the slowness with which events move in this world, they are resolved to place the affairs of the South in hands which shall hasten them on more expeditiously. Our Republicans, discontented with the management of the Republican party, and looking about for competent agents to whom they may confide the business for more rapid and happy dispatch, find the Democrats, so long out of employment and pining to be useful, most willing to undertake the engagement. Indeed, some of them are so exceedingly anxious to be once more in the possession of power that, in order to qualify themselves for Republican service, they are willing to pass a set of resolutions equivalent in tenor to a formal condemnation of their own entire history and activity for the last dozen of years. But if they were sincere in this action what becomes of their character as men influenced by conscience and guided by reflection? And if they were not sincere, with what decency or prospects of good results may Republican work be intrusted to their hands? In truth, it is impossible to believe that a party numbering millions can have suddenly abandoned its most cherished principles and convictions. The proposal submitted to them by the disaffected Republicans involved a mere question of expediency—that is, whether, for the possession of power, they might without self-contempt and the reprobation of the world profess to suspend their principles and convictions for a season? By this question the party has been divided, one portion indignantly rejecting the temptation and resolving to remain honest, the other portion accepting the Republican proposal, and agreeing to act a double part. It is for only a little while. The election once over, if their candidate should be elected, they will be at liberty to proclaim and carry out their peculiar views with a zeal and energy sufficient fully to indemnify them for a few weeks of silence or of false pretenses. What they regard as the right mode of dealing with the negro is well known, and some other of their views are equally incompatible with sound Republicanism. It is therefore really very difficult to understand how a man of sense and foresight can reconcile his position as a Liberal with his claim of fidelity to Republican principles.

### COMING TO THE FRONT.

Within the past two weeks the work of practical organization has been handsomely pushed by the Republicans of Allegheny, and, we might say, also, of the State at large. Clubs have been organized and documents distributed, and an earnest determination to win has been very generally aroused. From nearly every quarter, far and near, comes the assurance that the disaffection which at one time existed regarding a portion of the Republican State ticket is rapidly disappearing, or has wholly disappeared. Furthermore, and better still, Republicans are becoming convinced of the fatal fallacy which is being taught that the State lost to them in October can be reclaimed in November. That on the result in Pennsylvania in October depends the Presidential battle, has come to be fully comprehended. The calumnies circulated against Gen. HARTRANFT have ceased to have any effect. Indeed, the reaction which was predicted in this regard, has already set in; while the publication of the unpatriotic record of BUCHALEW, his opponent, is telling powerfully against him among the voting masses.

There is, however, much work to be done, and it is a kind of work which cannot be longer postponed. It is time that those who have most at stake—the business classes—should come to the front. This is pre-eminently their fight. If they can stand an indefinite term of Greeleyism, there is not another interest that cannot. But we know that no change is desired by any one of the great interests; we know, too, that the representatives of all the great concerns which together constitute the nation, do not intend to shirk any thing which they owe to the administration which has given them the present prosperity. Now, although the President is chosen in November, it so happens that the October result in Pennsylvania will practically decide the question—a fact that denotes sharply the time and the place for effort. We desire to urge home on Allegheny Republicans this single truth. It is here and now that the question of GRANT or GREELEY is to be decided. And on them rests a responsible and inconsiderable degree the responsibility. Indeed is a responsibility that can be neither shifted nor postponed. It must be met, not as a matter of fidelity to principles alone, but as a matter of interest as well. We repeat, there should be no delay—there can be none without peril. Let our strong men come to the front, therefore. The carrying of Pennsylvania in October, whereby GRANT's election will be rendered certain, is the most important of any business that can engage their attention. Failure in this will cause all else to fail.

### THE "LIBERAL" CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

When a man becomes a candidate for office he is properly judged by the principles which he may have from time to time espoused or avowed, and he makes himself acceptable or obnoxious as his course may appear consistent or inconsistent to those who are asked to support him. Heretofore Dr. JAMES KING has been classed as a Republican, but has not been regarded as an active politician. Like Mr. GREELEY, however, he has very pronounced views on certain questions. Now, since he has been put forward as candidate for Congress on the "Liberal"-German-Democratic ticket, and under the fusion arrangement asks every German "Reformer" to vote for him, it is proper to inquire how far he is in sympathy with these men. It will be remembered that, a few years ago, some of the more progressive Germans of this city claimed the right to indulge in a Fourth of July celebration on Sunday, and that a public meeting was held at Lafayette Hall, at which resolutions were passed strongly condemnatory of the course of the liberal Germans. Dr. JAMES KING assisted in getting up the meeting, and was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In offering his report, he made a speech in which he charged the anti-Sabbath movement upon the "beer-besotted Dutch," who, not having been allowed to desecrate the Sabbath by their usual drinking and carousing, had become exasperated. What he said on the occasion will be found reported in the Daily Commercial of July 6, 1870. Additional quotations will be given from time to time, showing the sentiments of Dr. KING on various questions. One of the resolutions went so far as to warn these men that if they persisted in such "defiant innovations" they should be "regarded and treated as the pronounced enemies of our country and of our liberties." Dr. KING may be able to satisfy these Germans that, notwithstanding his opinion of them three years ago, it is a proper thing for them to vote for him now. Dr. GREELEY, who has abused the Democratic party for years, and for a generation, hopes to be elected President by Democratic votes; then why should Dr. KING hesitate to ask the "beer-besotted Dutch" of Pittsburgh to elevate him to Congress?

THERE seems to be some probability of railroad companies presently learning that passengers have some rights which they are bound to respect. Quite recently twenty-three men, among them a leading lawyer, found themselves on board an outward bound New York train without all the seats being taken. Under the lawyer's advice they peremptorily refused to give up their tickets or pay their fares until seats had been furnished them, which, after considerable trouble and delay, was done. It would be well for passengers always to bear in mind that the courts will hold them justified in declining to pay railroad fare until proper accommodations are provided for them. Another question, of considerable interest to the public, has just been decided by the courts in favor of passengers—namely, that a ticket sold for a given distance on any line, is good for that distance for at least six years. The railroad companies sell tickets stamped with the date of sale, and "good for this day only." The courts hold that these tickets are good for any day, with the exception of excursion tickets, which are sold at reduced rates, and are in the nature of a special contract. So, too, it has been judicially decided that a ticket issued from one given point to another is good either way. All that is needed to induce railroad companies to pay proper attention to the comfort and convenience of the traveling public, is for the passengers themselves to insist civilly but inflexibly upon their rights on all occasions.

THE business outlook in New England seems to promise a safe fall trade, rather than a particularly active one, at prices which will be neither too high for consumers to pay, nor too low for dealers to make a fair profit. There has been a retrograde movement in boots and shoes, the shipments from the beginning of June to the close of the first week in August this year having been but 228,335 cases, against 257,623 cases during the same time in 1871. The strike in Lynn has had but little influence upon the trade as yet, but if it continues, the effect may be sensibly felt. On the whole, Boston papers say it is not probable that in this important branch of trade the sales of the entire year will exceed, except by a small percentage, those of 1871. In the wool market the demand is healthy, and prices are high; but they went last season so far above the point where they should have stopped, that in the reaction the dealers are said to be getting in some cases less than a return of their money. The dry goods market is also quite stagnant as yet. No material advance is expected in wool, and woolen goods will also hold about present prices. There is therefore a general feeling that dry goods cannot be any higher, and there is a saving of interest in postponing purchases. But any calculations upon the amount of the fall trade in any branch of business, must be subject to modification if there should be any change in the condition of the crops or in the prospect of the prices to be obtained for them.

THE New York dry goods trade will open next week, when the principal dealers will display their stocks of dress goods. The hat and cap trade is already in full operation, the season opening early with good demands from the interior and the remote West. The boot and shoe dealers report great backwardness, but believe that the season will be a very profitable one, as the Crispin strikes in Massachusetts will tend to drive purchasers to New York. The clothing trade is expected to be very brisk, as large orders are received daily. The jewelers and dealers in fancy goods are expecting a great deal of business, and will have large stocks. The book publishers predict a good season. All the anticipations of business are based upon the reports of the excellent crops which appear to have blessed the efforts of farmers in all sections of the country. The reduction in railway freights on the leading lines will have the effect of stimulating business, as the dealers in remote sections of the country will generally be able to make their purchases and have their goods shipped before the resumption of the higher rates.

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

### PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

*For Governor.*
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

*For Supreme Judge,*
ULYSSES MERCUR.

*For Auditor General.*
HARRISON ALLEN,

*For Congressmen at Large.*
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES A. ALBRIGHT.

*For Presidential Electors at Large.*
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.

*For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.*
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William ally, Carbon: Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McAllister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

### COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER MCJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
*President Judge Common Pleas Court.*
JAMES P. STERRETT.
*Associate Judge,*
EDWIN H. STOWE

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
*First City District.*—HENRY H. MCCORMICK.
*Second City District.*—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. MCCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

### STATE POLITICS.

**Democrats Compelled to Listen to their Funeral Obsequies.**

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
BEAVER FALLS, PA., August 21, 1872.

The Liberal-Democratic campaign in this community opened in due form last evening by a lecture of Prof. Leo Miller, of New York. The audience was respectable, though not large, but was to a great extent composed of Democrats. The address was a neat, charitable affair, severe only in the assertion that the Democratic party is dead. This was too bad, as the bone and sinew of the Greeley party here is composed of Democrats. The speaker should certainly have undertaken the giant of a task, and by facts and arguments to them tried to show that the party was an unconstitutional corpse, and that it was time for them to bury it. Instead of this he contented himself with telling them that the party was dead, and that they were the pall-bearers. Of course they could not be expected to take much interest in the funeral obsequies of a party to which they had been accustomed to look as the source of all political good, and which they had been taught to believe was the only party that could save the country from destruction. Under these circumstances, the Republicans have much to encourage them, and they have entered vigorously upon the canvass. It had been arranged to hold this ratification meeting on Monday, the 19th instant, and Senator Scott had signified his willingness and ability to attend. In the meantime, however, the Democrats secured the use of the court room for the same day, and this meeting had to be fixed one day later. Senator Scott, having an important case to try, could not attend, and Ex-Governor Pollock was substituted.

At an early hour strangers began to arrive in the usually staid and quiet town, and as the day wore on the streets and hotels became crowded. All was astir and bustle, the inevitable "circus and show" made its appearance and pitched its tents in the outskirts. The show is no advantage to a political assemblage, so far as swelling the crowd is concerned, but in this case it was a blessing in disguise, drawing off those who are least attentive listeners, and who do not usually vote from conviction.

During the forenoon there were arrivals from various points, and at the hour of one o'clock, the time for the commencement of the afternoon meeting, the court room was filled with an earnest, attentive and thinking audience. The Mount Pleasant Brass Band was present, and enlivened the proceedings with stirring airs.

J. M. Hunter, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and announced it ready for organization.

D. S. Atkinson, Esq., nominated for President Gen. T. F. Gallagher, of New Alexandria. Gen. Gallagher, on taking the chair, thanked the audience for the honor conferred.

The following named gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: J. B. Tarr, East Huntingdon, Col. P. A. Rohrer, Greensburg; M. N. Stouffer, Esq., Mt. Pleasant; James McElroy, Esq., Fairfield; D. Tinsman, Ludwick; Wm. Bard, Derry; N. B. McGrew, Sewickley; T. C. Pollock, Ligonier; Major D. Hamilton, Salem; Robert Young, New Salem; J. H. Chambers, Pleasant Unity; Capt. J. N. Thomas, Hempfield; S. C. Brinsburg, Derry; Major R. Banks, Kingston; Dr. H. Baker, Latrobe; and James Hawkins, Youngstown; John S. Rankin, Penn.

Secretaries—W. H. Jenkins, Livermore; T. J. Waddell, Greensburg; J. S. Thompson, Washington.

These officers were unanimously chosen.

Mr. Hunter then announced that a change had been made in the arrangements for speaking. Gen. Hancock, who was to speak in the evening, wished to leave as early as four o'clock. A. G. Wilson, candidate for Congress in that district, who was to have spoken in the afternoon, consented to change with Gen. Hancock.

SPEECH OF EX-GOV. POLLOCK.

The Hon. James Pollock, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, was then introduced, and hailed with loud applause. He said:

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: I am gratified to meet so many of my fellow-citizens of Westmoreland county. I have great regard for many of my old friends here, and have, early in the campaign, passed through many portions of our State, addressing large audiences of Republicans, and I am here for the purpose of talking to you upon the issues of the canvass. I wish it distinctly understood that I am here as a Republican. I am a Republican, distinct, absolute and unequivocal—have been from the first, and intend, by the grace of God, never will follow a party leader. So long as I breathe, I will be no man's man, but my own. Although I am now in the sere and yellow leaf, judgment enough to think and determine for myself, all political questions at least, and I claim the right always to act as an independent politician, away from rings and everything that pertains to them, if there is such a combination in the land. I come before you as a Republican whose convictions are founded on truth, and if I can succeed in doing so, then those friends that we are right, I think we will do them good.

RECONCILIATION AND FORGIVENESS.

Well, what is perplexing my Democratic friends? I am not an alarmist, and never have been; but I claim honesty, that at no period during the war, or since, has there been a time when I was more confident than these involved in this campaign. They involve, in their determination, the highest and best interests of the country. We have passed through the war fearful, destructive, destructive. Its rush and roar have been hushed, but its issues are not yet fully sequiesced in. The war was carried on by the Republican party, and the rebellion suppressed, but yet we stand to-day in front of no ordinary danger. The dead are in their graves, and the living are left to battle with a living still mourn for them. The shadow of death yet lingers in many a household. We should remember the past lest it be forgotten. I cannot ask all of us to forget it. Those who ask us to forget the past must be no sacrifices by which its memory is perpetuated. Those who ask us to forget belong to the party that arrayed the three-fifths of the country in battle against the other two-fifths, and that freed the nation's heart. These men are anxious to forget and forgive. I am here as one who can, and does, forget and forgive the Godlike principle, "Forgive your enemies," but while that principle applies to me in all its force, it is no application to the rebellious that would summon in full force to the enemy I am to forgive. I have shown that I am willing to take into my enemy wid I strive, I will forgive him. There is forgiveness justly. This is illustrated by the parable of the Prodigal Son, who left his father's house and his brethren. The Prodigal said, "Father, I have sinned against thee, and am no more worthy to be called thy son." Everything was forgiven, and the Prodigal was received with open arms. Now, if our Southern brethren, red with the blood of my son and yours, will come and say, "Forgiveness and we will receive them, then with outstretched arms I will receive them, but not till then. I do not know how you can do it. Would you forgive the man who is a Democrat here who will denounce his manhood—who will say that he is not honest—who will strive to fellow our households with mourning, and blanch the land with blood—let him do so.

I am not here to discuss the issues of the day. We have now, and ever have had, two grand parties in this nation. I have been fighting the Democratic party in its various forms for a century. I knew just where to find the Democrats. Knew what their aims were. Their platform was broad and unequivocal. Knew where the Democrats were, and where Henry Clay was, and many other noble men of his day. We knew where the Republican party was, and where it is to-day. I now ask you, my Democratic friends, where you are? Where is a Democratic party fully organized. We have noble principles, a platform adapted to the times, but where are you, Democratic friends? Where is your party—that grand party which governed this country for half a century? Where are your principles? This is a fair question, by good old Democratic friend is silent, and many others are silent also in this campaign. No one would have said to his Democratic friend, "My dear sir, in less than six months you and your Democratic party in Westmoreland county will nominate as your standard bearer Horace Greeley, who has been for years and years the most bitter Democrats in Westmoreland county who would have intimated that the man making such a proposition was out of his head or crazy. Perhaps some one present who is in the habit of reading the Bible would say to me, "Is that a man or a dog that he should do this thing?" And yet that dog did it. (Laughter.) Greeley has been nominated, but by what means I cannot tell, before or now. The party has been transferred by secret intrigue, the Democratic party was thus bartered away at Cincinnati. History furnishes no parallel to such an intrigue. If they vote for Greeley, they are voting—there will not be a vestige of the Democratic party left. If they wait for the nomination of the Liberal Convention they will preserve at least an honest remnant of their party.

PENNSYLVANIA CERTAIN TO GO REPUBLICAN.

I say there are two things certain. First, Pennsylvania is just as certain for Grant and Wilson as if the election had taken place yesterday and the vote announced. (Applause.) Second, it is certain to our State ticket, despite all the opposition—despite the alleged defections. John F. Hartranft will be elected by the largest majority ever given in the State. (Tremendous applause.) It is only a question of time. Our friends are carrying on a peculiar campaign—a campaign of *brags*. I forget the phrase in using an every-day one. Declarations, for which there are not the substantial grounds.

GREELEY AND HIS SLANDERS.

My honest Democratic friend, why should you vote for Greeley? He is no better man than Grant. Greeley has been a willing tool in the slanderer of the Democratic party, and of their prominent men individually. If there is a term of reproach anywhere in the vocabulary, which he has not used against the Democratic party, then I desire that word to be pointed out. There is not a word of reproach—deep and insulting—that he has not heaped upon our Democratic friends as a party organization. Is that not true, good old Westmoreland Democrats? Your silence gives consent. Then you admit that he characterized you as scalawags, thieves, liars, keepers of houses of ill fame, and, in short, all that is bad. Now, I would ask, he said, "I do not say all Democrats are thieves; but all thieves are Democrats." Where is the Democrat who is not compelled to admit that Greeley heaped all this abuse upon him? Well, then, has Greeley ever withdrawn these slanders? I answer, no. He says to-day he is as good a Republican as he ever was. Suppose you vote for him. Can you indorse every sentiment he uttered. Suppose, on the other hand, he were elected, simply under the care of first class physicians and surgeons, containing certain numbers of patients afflicted with those peculiar ideas, that you had been best studied and of which the mortality rates are best known, whether the diseases are those which are treated by medical or by surgical faculties, should the patient live a year or two, or less, say, than three or five years, made the object of special prayer by the whole body of the faithful, and that at the end of that time the mortality list in the hands of the doctors had not passed rates, and also with that of other leading hospitals similarly well managed during the same period. Granting that time is given, and that everything else remains as it is, by the inexorable minimum of error from accidental causes, the experiment will be exhaustive and complete. I might have proposed to treat the diseases of the same hospital managed by the same men; one side to be the object of special prayer, the other to be exempted from all prayer. This is the same. Opposite sides are rigidly logical and philosophical method. But I shrink from depriving any of—I had almost said—his natural inheritance in the prayers of Christendom. Practically, too, it would have been impossible. The unprayed-for ward would have attracted the prayers of believers as surely as the lofty tower attracts electric fluid. The experiment would be frustrated. But the opposite character of my proposal will commend it to those who are naturally the most interested in its success; those, namely, who consider themselves the special friends of the efficiency against disease and death of special prayer. I open a field for the exercise of their devotion. I offer an occasion of demonstrating to the faithless an unperishable record of the real power of prayer."

Professor Tyndall in his introductory note expresses the opinion that the proposition must command the attention of the thoughtful. It is certainly desirable to have clearer notions than we now possess of the action of "Providence" in physical affairs. He quotes with approval the recent declaration of the Archbishop of York that the progress of the human mind is from vagueness toward precision, and adds: "But that must shrink from the ears of our Democratic friends! He has spoken of the illness or twenty of his friend to others. But I have no patience with answer such frivolous charges. If his opponents had it in their power to bring an accusation of that weight against Gen. Grant, they would not have bothered themselves hunting up such mean, contemptuous little things. If there were good charges to make, his enemies would not disgrace themselves by saying anything about the appointment of friends to office. I heard the other day that Grant had appointed to office the third cousin of his wife's great grandmother. (Laughter.)

THE BLOODY CHASM.

Why should we to-day shake hands across the bloody chasm. My Democratic friends tell me, in the presence of the American people, that the Republican party, that marshalled its hosts and battled for the Union and for liberty, should extend its hands to their enemies across the gulf filled with the dead heroes of the war. I say, no. I have had no part in opening that chasm. The Democratic party, North and South, opened that chasm, in which are buried not only my son, but sons of many thousands of my patriotic fellow-citizens. I, for one, cannot shake hands over this chasm, with the wretch whose hand is red with the blood of the innocent. (Applause.)

WHY CHANGE RULERS.

Suppose we change rulers to-day, and give our opponents the reins of power. Let us look at the question. Why should we to-day hand over the reins to those who are still unrepentent? Jeff Davis says he awaits the time when the people of the South, by northern aid, will be restored to power, and their rights vindicated. Why is Davis for Greeley? Because Greeley is for amnesty and universal suffrage. Greeley says universal suffrage is a farce unless a man is permitted to vote for the candidate of his choice; and so long as a single individual in the South is prevented from hold office the objective franchise is a failure. It is a farce, and there are one hundred who cannot vote; but this is not true. Davis has a right to vote, but not to hold office. Such men as Davis and Toombs cannot hold office. Nor should they. The great fault that Lincoln committed was that he did not hang five hundred of these traitors. (Applause.) We would have had peace to-day if those men had met their reward.

THE FINANCES.

The financial question is one of the main issues of to-day. Greeley has proclaimed, as one of his leading principles, the resumption of specie payments. Did you ever think of this? The immediate resumption of specie payment, when we have the least currency the world ever saw! What would be the effect, first upon the country? We have in the treasury about one hundred millions in gold. If the Secretary of the Treasury should hang out a card, *Specie Payments Resumed*, it would be telegraphed to Wall street, and three men could be found to lug up all there was coin in less than twenty-four hours. If gold was demanded for all the notes in the country, there would not be enough to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar. This resumption of specie payment would result as disastrously to the country as Greeley's cry of "On to Richmond" resulted to our army. Our banks, our business men, and active—were true to the specie basis throughout the country. If specie payments were resumed, gold would advance to at least two hundred and fifty per cent. Men in debt would be utterly ruined, for every hundred dollars he would have to pay three hundred and fifty. Greeley is entirely unmercifully, might monopolize one half of all the property in this county. Commerce would find its wings, and our ships would rot in their harbors. Lands could not be sold at any price, and universal stagnation would follow. The whole country would be without the means to feed his children. There are facts, and this is the pet policy of Greeley. The trouble with Greeley is, he has not the stability necessary for a statesman.

CAPT. L AND LABOR.

The great solution of capital and labor is to be determined by the Republican party. Our Southern task-masters claimed to be not only the owner of the product of labor but of the laborer himself. The Republican party, in its principles, can meet the question of capital and labor. We take the workingman by the hand, and bid him God speed! How about the whole sons of toil to-day? Are they entitled because of the benefits conferred upon them and the nation through the principles of the Republican party.

THE STATE TICKET.

Let us come now to the State ticket. Before I left home for Bradford county I was told that it would give a majority for Greeley. The same was said of Tioga, and other counties. But since my visit there I have learned that the old Democrats are with us. I would think that is a taunt. We all came from the old Democratic party. I am a Scotch-Irish myself. Hartranft has a noble heart, an honorable record, and will make an excellent Governor. Charges have been made against him, but they have been proven false. Who is Buckalew? He practised law before the war, but was a United States Senator. Did he defend the Union in all of its issues? Did he vote in favor of fighting the battles of his country? No, never. Did he ever express sympathy for them, either by word or deed? No. Did he ever contribute one dollar to sustain the Union? I know it. What do you think of the man who, in the midst of the rebellion, had the audacity to go to Europe and in connection with Holcombe and others, in the midst of the war? It was for the purpose of bringing about a peace, based upon the recognition of the States. Had that scheme been successful, we would have had the Union to-day divided, and placed in the hand of the "Fishing Creek Confederacy," is also to be known, and shows where his sympathies were during the war. I shall not bring up these matters in detail, as time will not permit.

It is the duty of every man to meet at the polls and to exercise the highest American privilege. That little ballot is an emblem of your sovereignty. Act on that sovereignty! The ballot is only potent in the hands of a man of genius. No man at all acquainted with the history of the country can deny that Greeley is a man of genius, but is as erratic as the meteor that flashes in the sky. He is possessed of genius, but has not the elements to combine. He has arrayed himself on both sides of all the great questions of the age. He has been a free trader, against every tariff, opposed the country—socialism, free-loveism, woman's rights, and in fact every heresy that has come up, and other ism has received the support of Greeley. He has never been consistent except on one question. He has always been consistent as a protective tariff man, but even that gives way before his aspirations for office. He has been consistent in one thing more. For twenty years he has been a dignified seeker of office. Read his letter to Seward, in his own paper. He has been growing more and more morose to the party from the time he was defeated by the nomination of Lincoln in 1860 as the Democratic party. It has struggled hopelessly from that day until this, and now they expect to get control of the country in its throes of defeat. Greeley is a man who will not taste it for four years to come. After having struggled since 1860, the Democratic party has now committed the same last act of its political society that the Whigs did in 1854. The great trouble in the Whig party for 1852 was that party ten years to find out that the party is dead. Now, and the Democratic party is dead. They can give everything to the Democrats and the grandest army of the world have died like a snake, its head dead, its body dead, and only fastened upon the Democratic party to bear Greeley. (Laughter.) In 1854 the Whig party became demoralizing the Democratic party has become demoralized, and has gone to the d—l. But, as a last dying struggle, as a last effort, and here the patriotism still lives, we find this Democratic party of cut lying to make one last struggle for success, and they have succeeded in gathering to their banner all the rag, tags and bob-tails of the Republican party, and the political pickpockets and thieves, who have now gone to aid the expiring throes of the Democratic party, and together they will make one rousing corpse.

This uncertainty in politics, I confess, loses me strangely in the politics of to-day, and if you will pardon the illustration, it reminds me very much of the man who was seeking a locality in which Col. Forney, as the next party nominee, could run for office. He met a party sitting on the top of a log, and he inquired where Mrs. Jones lived. The party replied that he had to take the right hand of two miles to the forks, then take the left hand fork and follow the road three miles further, and then the forks again; then take the right fork and follow it four-and-a-half miles until you reach the top of a high hill and then proceed down on the south western direction for seven miles until you reach the woods, and if you are not lost it will be very strange. (Laughter.) So it is in the political campaign. With all their efforts, and all their struggles, and with all their misrepresentations, and all their abuse, it will be strange if they don't find themselves lost.

QUALIFICATIONS OF THE CANDIDATES.

So far as I have seen the canvass, it has assumed very high and exciting character, and there seems to be a great fight among politicians of to-day as to the character of the associates of Gen. Grant on the one hand and Horace Greeley on the other. [As this has become fashionable, the public will expect that I will say something on this matter. I will therefore beg to inquire who and what is Greeley, and who are his associates? Who are the men that cluster around the sooty cooper's workshop? Are they the class of people who are holding up their hands as the children of Israel held up the hands of Joshua during the Amalekite battles. I recollect, a few days ago, Greeley had a supper with some of his friends at Chappaqua. The reason why Western Reserve should be selected for the supper I cannot conceive. I tell you the mainspring of action on the part of the Democrats is strong against Grant. The several chipped them, and they are determined to whip him, and they are determined to get even with him.

The people honored Gen. Grant with the position of President of the United States, and what has he done since to lose the confidence of the American people? [A voice—"nothing."] A man told me the other day that his great objection to Grant was his nepotism—that he had appointed his relatives to office. The President has fifty thousand offices within his gift. He has among this fifty and offices holders only eleven relatives, and they extend down to fortieth cousins; and as you know a large portion of this country is related to Grant, the Grant relatives occupy but a small proportion.

Another objection to the re-election of General Grant is his connection with the San Domingo scheme, but any of my hearers acquainted with the matter will not reflect upon the character of the administration.

THE PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

The first thing that strikes me forcibly in regard to the present administration is the fact that in traveling from Massachusetts to Tennessee, and from Ohio to North Carolina, I have seen everywhere universal prosperity. I do not know how it may be in Allegheny county, but I infer that the same prosperity prevails here. I ask you: gray-haired men in this assembly, when in the history of your lives has there been so universal as to-day. [A voice, "Never."] The men who work in your shops—the men who work in the field—on the railroad—the laboring men in every department of life cannot only support themselves and families, but at the same time, every Saturday night, can lay aside a little for a rainy day. Every branch of industry is prosperous. Your railroads go loaded with the products of the earth and your manufactories. Labor is commanding good wages all over our broad continent. Every department of industry in this country, and influenced prosperity prevails in our much loved land of liberty. We are indeed a happy people. We can ask for no more gifts of a common nature than we are already in receipt of, and do not let us ask for any change in the present administration. The wisest man ever on this continent, Washington, in his farewell address, warned against party lash which discarded its party principles and principles, and that party has received free trade and protection, and the present prospect is that it will continue to grow, and that many firms now under a cloud will come out all right.

### Deliberate Murder—Swift Retribution.

CHICAGO, August 21.—A cold blooded murder, followed by swift and terrible punishment, is reported as having taken place at Olney, Illinois, on Saturday last. Jefferson White, a farmer, quarreled with Henry Hoults, who was at work with his threshing machine on White's farm. It appears that White had some time ago killed Hoults's dog, and at the same time threatened Hoults's life, and some words passed between the parties, when White jumped on his horse and rode to his house. He took his shot gun and after shooting off the charge of powder, he shot at Hoults and reloaded it with buckshot, and returning to the field where Hoults was at work up to him, and placing the gun so near him that the discharge burned his clothing, fired the load into his body, killing him almost instantly. White then went home into Olney, and after consulting a lawyer, gave himself up to the Sheriff, who lodged him in jail. Meantime Hoults's wife, to whom he had been married less than a year, prostrated by her affliction, was prostrated with brain fever, and died on Monday night. The same night between two and four hundred men assembled at the jail, broke in the door, and after overpowering the guards, burst in the doors and took White out and hanged him to a tree in the court house square, and then dispersed themselves that he was dead, they rode quietly away.

### The Conglomerate Ticket Not a Success.

[From the Pittsburgh Leader.]

The conglomerate local ticket—if they won't adopt a compromise name themselves, we must do it for them—which was nominated by the convention yesterday, was not a very brilliant success. The nomination of all of the independent candidates and the nomination of a straight-out Democrat, Patterson, for Sheriff, practically throws that office into the lap of Mr. Hare, and Mr. Beckelew, the Democratic and Brown question will wea

# The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, August 24, 1872.


## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE RIOTS IN BELFAST.

SCENES OF '66 REPEATED.

Orangemen in Bodies Roam Through the Streets.

Citizens Seized with Terror.

City Under Military Rule.

**The Rioting in Belfast—The City in Charge of the Military.**

LONDON, August 20.—The rioting in Belfast continued without abatement yesterday, despite the warning proclamation of the Mayor and magistrates, and the fighting was kept up by the rioters at various quarters with stones, bottles and firearms. The magistrates began yesterday to swear in special constables, and a proclamation was issued by the Mayor authorizing the troops holding the streets to fire upon all rioters and assemblages offering resistance, and all the stores are closed, and business is entirely suspended. Additional troops are expected to reach Belfast to-day.

A dispatch from Dublin at night reported no cessation of the rioting at Belfast. The mob yesterday attacked three large warehouses, and made a complete wreck of the interior, carrying off every portable article, and demolishing all other valuables.

The magistrates, becoming convinced of their inability to restore order, strengthened the control of the city into the hands of the military, practically establishing martial law. The commanding officer issued a proclamation warning all quietly disposed citizens to remain in their houses, and stating that every person found on the streets will be looked upon as a rioter and treated accordingly. All public houses received orders to close and not reopen until permitted to do so by the authorities.

A dispatch from Belfast to-day states that between six last evening and eleven this morning only two murdered bodies were received at the hospital. Several small fights occurred this morning.

It is the intention of the military to resort to extreme measures to suppress disorder. Several houses have been attacked and wrecked. A dispatch from belfast at 3:30 this P. M. says that at that hour the city was comparatively quiet. The mob had made several attempts during the day to fire buildings, and some rioters were caught in the act. In every street there are evidences of the terrible character of the conflict that has been raging for the past few days. The government of the city is temporarily vested in the hands of magistrates with ample military reserves.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A special dispatch from London says the riots in Belfast continue with unabated fury and the city is at the mercy of the Orange mob. Martial law has been declared. Fearing a repetition of the terrible scenes of '66, all places of business were closed at noon. A regular panic prevails and many respectable people have fled from the city. Orangemen in bodies of three and four hundred issue from their head quarters in Sandy Row and rush through the principal streets like demons, firing in all directions.

It is apprehended that they will attempt to demolish several Roman Catholic institutions and large reinforcements of constabulary have been accordingly surreptitiously to resist the attack. Several regiments, including detachments from the Royal barracks in Dublin, were drawn up in line at high noon in the Royal street and the vicinity of Linen Hall, ready to charge the rioters. Dragoons and in united constabulary patrolled the streets. The night after the shooting was as brisk as ever. In many instances innocent victims were killed. Many rioters were on the alert to pervert the city authorities, who, just as during the riots of '66, allowed the fiends to pet the troops with brick bats, while checking their fire and to perpetrate atrocious murders before they gave word of command. The Orangemen are mostly armed, although they have been charged. The mode of warfare is cowardly in the extreme and people walking quietly along are shot down like dogs. A man writhing the hospital in Great Patrick street is filled with wounded and dying, and the number of murderers as they are taken in are heartrending. Several women have been shot. The troops can do nothing without the authority of the Mayor, owing to the great indignation of the citizens, who has a right to compel the officers of the military to engage with the rioters. About a dozen persons have been shot at the so-called "Boyne Bridge," near the railway station, during the riots in '66 the Orange men made an effigy of O'Connell, tied a rope around the neck, plunged it in the water, subsequently placed it in a coffin, and after mimicking the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church burnt upon the Catholic cemetery, known as Orangeman's Bridge. The ringleader, a man named James Connell, was next day shot dead by the police while leading a gang of rioters to burn the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The Orangemen detest the memory of Daniel O'Connell, owing to his having won Catholic emancipation in 1829, and it was because the Roman Catholics were celebrating that victory that the Orangemen made preparations for the attack.

The scene since Thursday last has been terrible. It was at first thought that order would be restored in a day or two, but the partiality and bad management of the authorities have led to the present dreadful state of affairs. Many private houses have been torn down or ruined.

Worked up to a fit of desperation, the Roman Catholics from a district known as "United Liney" and Hercules street have appeared in the streets to resist the ferocious assaults of the Orangemen, who for the last two or three days have made the most appalling threats. Many respectable citizens are seized with terror and are trembling in their houses with fear. The magistrates, especially Orangemen, have joined the rioters with their formidable weapons. The opposing parties had several engagements last night and this morning, and several men were killed. If the authorities prevent the military from clearing the streets of the rioting Orangemen, the city will be given up to civil war. As a last resource, a quantity of ammunition and rifles have been distributed among a number of respectable citizens, who will assist in enforcing order, in attempting to keep Orangemen and Roman Catholics apart. Several soldiers belonging to Fortieth regiment of infantry were seriously wounded and conveyed to the hospital.

Fighting is going on at a place called Thompson's Bay, where banks and warehouses are in flames. Engagement occurred late last night near County Down railway station, in York street, and it was not until several men had been killed that the contending stabulary succeeded in dispersing the opposing parties.

**LATER.**

LONDON, August 20.—Despite the action of the authorities, who, owing to their utter helplessness and inefficiency, were obliged to surrender the control of the city into the hands of the military, the rioters are vigorously carrying out their desperate deeds of blood and plunder. The Orangemen were charged in the morning with fixed bayonets up Donegal street, but soon after meeting an opposing force on Old Lodge Road, of Roman Catholics, engaged with them and fought them with rifles and guns, paving stones and bludgeons. Many of the employees from the mills on Antrim road have gone to join the rioters. There is no knowing where the matter will end. The riots of '68 lasted three weeks. It seems that the commander-in-chief intends to enforce order, and accordingly intimates that every person found in the streets will be treated as a rebel. Public houses are closed. To-day the soldiers effectually cleared the streets, and the rioters are now standing around corners firing shots.

**Bread Riots in Dublin Threatened.**

DUBLIN, August 20.—The journeymen bakers of Dublin are on a strike for higher wages, in consequence of which large numbers of the working people are deprived of bread and are in a famishing condition. The most intense excitement prevails, and hundreds of women are in the streets clamoring for riot and pouring imprecations upon the heads of the master bakers. Attacks upon shops are feared.

**The Catholics and Orangemen Fighting.**

LONDON, August 21.—A dispatch from Belfast last evening says the city is quiet, though rioting is not ended. The prisoners captured by the civil and military authorities were conveyed to jail under a strong escort of troops. No demonstration toward their rescue was manifested. Buildings are strongly guarded and the streets are patroled by cavalry.

A dispatch from Belfast this morning says that during the rioting yesterday a policeman named Moore was accidentally killed by a comrade. A number of other casualties. The mob, when not engaged in wrecking houses, assaulted individuals, and shamefully treated them, burning the clothes. A writer in the *Northern Star*, a Catholic journal, All of the schools and most of the factories are closed. The magistrates are now on duty. Although the streets were patroled last evening by the military, crowds collected and the excitement was intense. Numerous arrests as they are taken in are heartrending. Several women have been shot. The troops can do nothing without the authority of the Mayor, owing to the great indignation of the citizens, who has a right to compel the officers of military to engage with the rioters. About a dozen persons have been shot at the so-called "Boyne Bridge," near the railway station, during the riots in '66 the Orange men made an effigy of O'Connell, tied a rope around the neck, plunged it in the water, subsequently placed it in a coffin, and after mimicking the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church burnt upon the Catholic cemetery, known as Orangeman's Bridge. The ringleader, a man named James Connell, was next day shot dead by the police while leading a gang of rioters to burn the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The Orangemen detest the memory of Daniel O'Connell, owing to his having won Catholic emancipation in 1829, and it was because the Roman Catholics were celebrating that victory that the Orangemen made preparations for the attack.

The scene since Thursday last has been terrible. It was at first thought that order would be restored in a day or two, but the partiality and bad management of the authorities have led to the present dreadful state of affairs. Many private houses have been torn down or ruined.

Worked up to a fit of desperation, the Roman Catholics from a district known as "United Liney" and Hercules street have appeared in the streets to resist the ferocious assaults of the Orangemen, who for the last two or three days have made the most appalling threats. Many respectable citizens are seized with terror and are trembling in their houses with fear. The magistrates, especially Orangemen, have joined the rioters with their formidable weapons. The opposing parties had several engagements last night and this morning, and several men were killed. If the authorities prevent the military from clearing the streets of the rioting Orangemen, the city will be given up to civil war. As a last resource, a quantity of ammunition and rifles have been distributed among a number of respectable citizens, who will assist in enforcing order, in attempting to keep Orangemen and Roman Catholics apart. Several soldiers belonging to Fortieth regiment of infantry were seriously wounded and conveyed to the hospital.

Fighting is going on at a place called Thompson's Bay, where banks and warehouses are in flames. Engagement occurred late last night near County Down railway station, in York street, and it was not until several men had been killed that the contending stabulary succeeded in dispersing the opposing parties.

**LATER.**

LONDON, August 20.—Despite the action of the authorities, who, owing to their utter helplessness and inefficiency, were obliged to surrender the control of the city into the hands of the military, the rioters are vigorously carrying out their desperate deeds of blood and plunder. The Orangemen were charged in the morning with fixed bayonets up Donegal street, but soon after meeting an opposing force on Old Lodge Road, of Roman Catholics, engaged with them and fought them with rifles and guns, paving stones and bludgeons. Many of the employees from the mills on Antrim road have gone to join the rioters. There is no knowing where the matter will end. The riots of '68 lasted three weeks. It seems that the commander-in-chief intends to enforce order, and accordingly intimates that every person found in the streets will be treated as a rebel. Public houses are closed. To-day the soldiers effectually cleared the streets, and the rioters are now standing around corners firing shots.

**Bread Riots in Dublin Threatened.**

DUBLIN, August 20.—The journeymen bakers of Dublin are on a strike for higher wages, in consequence of which large numbers of the working people are deprived of bread and are in a famishing condition. The most intense excitement prevails, and hundreds of women are in the streets clamoring for riot and pouring imprecations upon the heads of the master bakers. Attacks upon shops are feared.

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# Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1872.


TERMS.

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter up of the club.


**Wanted.**

Copies of the following dates of the WEEKLY COMMERCIAL, to complete our file:

Two copies September 30, 1871.
Two copies October 1, 1871.

THE Lancaster *Express* pleads for "amnesty" for BUCKALEW, because, as a sympathizer with the rebellion, he is as much entitled to it as the Southerners who fought for it. Agreed: let him have amnesty, but let him not be rewarded for helping the rebellion while holding a seat in the United States Senate.

THE *Tribune* publishes a list of the papers which support GREELEY and BROWN, of which forty are printed in Pennsylvania. According to the *Tribune's* own classification, thirty-nine of these are Democratic—the only Republican journal among them being the Huntingdon *Globe*, which went to GREELEY by purchase. And yet the *Tribune* has the effrontery to call the GREELEY movement a Republican uprising.

THE Republican conferees of the Twenty-third Congressional district, composed of Butler, Armstrong and the northern section of Allegheny, after a number of protracted sessions, met yesterday and nominated the Hon. E. MCJUNKIN, of Butler. Allegheny had her candidate in the person of HON. JAMES L. GRAHAM, but the Republicans of the entire district will give their hearty and united support to Mr. MCJUNKIN, of whose election there can be no doubt.

THE Cincinnati *Times*—straight Democrat—is of the opinion that those who have been pooh-poohing the Louisville Convention will before long be as much astonished as the man who in NOAH'S time thought there was not going to be much of a shower. It has information from nearly every quarter of the Union of the appointment of delegates; and the assembling of a convention whose proceedings will exert an important influence on the Presidential election is no longer doubted.

THE New York *Times'* exposure of the corrupt present-taking practices and bartering of political influence of JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, while a Senator of the United states, is so circumstantial and overwhelming, that unless that eminent platitudinist shall be able to furnish a much more satisfactory explanation of the affair than now seems possible, he will be likely to quit the moral wax figure business incontinently. But what a commentary on his lamb-like bleatings against Republican guile!

ELSEWHERE we publish WENDELL PHILLIPS'S letter on the issues of the campaign. The wide divergencies of opinion which have heretofore existed between the writer and the Republican party on many important points of public policy, and the severe criticism in which MR. PHILLIPS has freely indulged concerning some of the methods employed by the head of the administration, only add to the intrinsic weight and force of the production, to which it is hardly probable that either MR. SUMNER or MR. GREELEY will attempt a reply.

THE New York *Times* has a careful and exhaustive review of the political situation in this State by counties, based upon the personal observations and inquiries of its correspondent, which fully corroborates the opinion the COMMERCIAL has often expressed, that with anything like a proper degree of exertion we shall carry the State for Gen. HARTRANFT by a very handsome majority. The situation is full of encouragement, and should excite Republicans throughout the length and breadth of the State to renewed efforts to make the promised victory in October so decisive that the enemy will have no heart for the November contest

TO OUR Republican friends elsewhere we wish to convey the gratifying fact that in Allegheny, and in Western Pennsylvania generally, our cause is in a most satisfactory state of progress. Republicans everywhere have come to realize that Pennsylvania is the Presidential battle ground, and that to win that battle Pennsylvania must be carried for Hartranft in October. Under this conviction dissensions have healed, personal feeling been cast aside, and everything calculated to interfere with success forgotten in a noble devotion to the Republican cause. To our friends everywhere we give good cheer, and bid them press on to the triumph that awaits them as the reward of faithful performance of duty.

IS IT not worth noticing that when you poke at HORACE GREELEY you stir up the old Confederate leaders—and the very worst of them, too—almost in a body. The notorious GEORGE N. SANDERS is the latest specimen that feels hurt at something said in connection with GREELEY'S Niagara Peace Campaign. The interest of this precious patriot in MR. GREELEY is almost overwhelming, and his manner altogether pathetic. Indeed, GEORGE N. SANDERS is now one of the best GREELEY men in the country—that is, if he has yet dared to set his foot in it. Those who have a liking for the association, and have consciences sufficiently pliable, should flock to the GREELEY standard which SANDERS so valliantly upholds.

THE *Tribune*, speaking of the letter purporting to have been written by MR. GREELEY from New Hampshire, wherein, in estimating his own chances, he claims but two New England states and gives up Pennsylvania, says "it has either been garbled beyond recognition, or is a forgery out of the whole cloth." MR. GREELEY himself telegraphs: "I have written none but private letters, and written to no person that we shall carry but two New England States, as I know better." We give prominence to MR. GREELEY'S explanation, not perceiving, however, that it is conclusive of anything regarding his prospects. If a forgery has been perpetrated, as the *Tribune* intimates, the perpetrator should be exposed and held up to public scorn.

ALL doubts as to the position of Mr. A. T. STEWART on the Presidential question are now removed. A great parade has been made in the opposition journals over the rumor that he had contributed a large sum of money to the GREELEY campaign fund. This is now, upon his own authority, denied. Mr. STEWART, in common with the great body of business men of whom he is so distinguished a representative, holds that the election of HORACE GREELEY would be a national calamity, and he does not exactly propose to be a voluntary instrument in bringing that calamity upon the country. The Confederates will now have to invent some other story to lessen the damaging influence of this commercial and financial opposition to the prospects of their candidate.

THE New York *Herald* continues its publication of letters from traveling correspondents concerning the aspect of the campaign. Almost everywhere these agents, notwithstanding the GREELEY bias of the *Herald*, report the Republicans with bright prospects, calm, confident and active; while even in those States which are claimed as certain for the Baltimore ticket, Greeley stock is cited as scarcely up to par, with signs of a further decline. It is evident that the "spurt" which the Confederate movement took immediately after the nominations, has about exhausted itself, and that resort to hard whipping will hereafter be necessary. There are two things only against which Republicans have to guard—apathy and over-confidence. These errors avoided, a splendid victory promises to await them.

IN his Portland speech MR. GREELEY denounced without mercy the "thieving carpet-bag Governors" in the South. Considering that it was WARMOUTH, of Louisiana, the very worst of the whole set, that headed the improvised Southern delegates in the Cincinnati Convention, and that he, as much as any single man, nominated GREELEY, and still is one of the highest Saints in the GREELEY church; considering that SCOTT, of South Carolina, who, according to GREELEY himself, is even a greater thief than WARMOUTH, has just come out for GREELEY; and, considering that a high bid has been made by the GREELEY managers for the rest of the gang, this denunciation by GREELEY becomes a clever piece of acting—that is, clever for such a bungler as GREELEY.

WE don't see that GRATZ BROWN'S statement—over which the opposition is making so loud a flourish of trumpets—that he was perfectly sober during the delivery of his late speech at Yale College, helps the matter particularly, so far as it affects his fitness for the Vice Presidency, unless he can go further and deny the speech itself. It is a notorious fact that he disgusted all Yale with his rude and conceited twaddle. If he was not under the influence of liquor, as charged, the fact that he could be guilty of violating decorum, trespassing upon hospitality, and shocking the good taste of all his listeners, by his discourteous and conceited harrangue, only all the more strikingly proves his unfitness for the position to which he asks the people of the country to elevate him. Intoxication might have explained, if it could not excuse, his inflated inanities. If he was in his sober senses, so much the worse.

JEFF. BLACK is one of GREELEY'S strongest supporters. We would like to ask any one qualified to speak, which has changed, BLACK or GREELEY? If it is BLACK, then the great body of the Democrats have changed with him, and something like three millions together gone over to the inflexible GREELEY. Or, is it a fact that BLACK and GREELEY always did agree? As BLACK now holds aloft the GREELEY banner, and is beating up for recruits, those who like his doctrine should fall in without being too particular about things,—the Confederates are inviting recruits, and all those who feel like joining should not stand on small matters of principle and conscience, but take their places in the line without ceremony. BLACK says, Come! GEORGE N. SAUNDERS says, come! All the old Confederate leaders say, come! Why should one hesitate when there is the slightest disposition to go, and the going involves only the leaving of character and good name behind?

## NEITHER PRINCIPLES NOR A MAN.

When, during the sessions of the Cincinnati Convention, GRATZ BROWN had proposed the nomination of GREELEY, the Missouri delegation asked for permission to withdraw for private conference, Mr. SCHURZ, temporarily putting Mr. JULIAN in the chair as President of the convention, retired with his brother delegates, to whom, when assembled, he spoke with more than his usual fervor and eloquence against GREELEY'S nomination. GREELEY, he said, was not only not the strongest but he was the weakest candidate they could select. It was impossible, he alleged, that GREELEY could ever receive the votes of the Germans, who, for the most satisfactory reasons, looked upon him as the bitter and unreasonable enemy of some of their most cherished customs. The Liberal ticket, said SCHURZ, could not triumph without Ohio and Illinois, neither of which States would vote for the man proposed. In conclusion Mr. SCHURZ declared that "he had known GREELEY for fifteen years, and during that time their relations had been most friendly. But GREELEY is qualified for the position of President neither by character nor by culture. His lack of dignity, his singular ideas, his many whims and crotchets, render him utterly unfit to fill worthily so high and honorable an office."

It seems worth while to recall this little speech, this estimate of the Liberal candidate for President, entertained and expressed by the father of the Liberal movement so recently as the 3d of last May. It was the language of neither a personal nor political opponent. In fact, the view thus stated of GREELEY'S character and qualifications was the view then held by every thoughtful and well informed man in the country. It was not the result of prejudice, or of either personal or partisan antagonism, but a clearly defined opinion derived from a study of the man for more than a score of years. And yet because the political wire-pullers and managers, who had thrust themselves into an assembly in whose avowed purpose they had neither part nor lot, succeeded in carrying GREELEY'S nomination, by a trick, and presented him to the people as in their opinion the "most available" candidate for the chief office in the country, CARL SCHURZ accepts the selection, and is laboring to secure his election. The degradation which the Senator has thus ingirred and his contempt for principle thus displayed are worthy of, and will receive, no rebuke, because his action is a typical example, first in importance as in time, of the entire series of individual and party acts which characterize the Liberal movement. As President of the convention, SCHURZ, with manifest reluctance and shame, indorsed its proceedings, and in spite of the solemn protest of most of the sincere reformers among them, the members largely submitted to the insulting imposture of which they were made the victims. Earnest Free-thinkers, both history and tradition inform us, called it, accepted as their chosen candidate the great protectionist; men proud of their devotion to ideas, and of their steadfastness to truth, political Puritans for years "bitter of soul" over the alleged corruption of the existing administration and its alleged hypocrisy regarding civil service reform, indorsed the nomination of a candidate effected by palpable jobbery, the candidate himself notoriously a mere man of expediency, who bent the knee in petty machinery of politics as devout Christians believe in "the means of grace," and whose most cherished friends have always been of the class whose disreputable labors seemed to the Cincinnati reformers to make their convention necessary.

The movement thus auspiciously begun has gone on ever since without any change or the slightest modification of its original character. Democrats, proud of their stability and devotion to principle through long years of opposition and contempt, resolve to rally round and support their life long antagonist, in obedience to the injunction of a few leaders. Most of them have neither changed their well known opinions, nor forgiven the man who formerly harrassed them with his savage vituperations. They are willing to accept GREELEY as their instrument for the acquisition of power, and for the overthrow of their enemies simply because he has offered himself for the purpose.

The same indifference to principle is exemplified from time to time on a smaller scale in the adhesion of individuals heretofore more or less prominent in the party which redeemed the freedom and good name of the nation. In using such language, of course, we do not at all intend to exclude the possibility or even the likelihood of mistake. No doubt many have become Liberals in the sincere belief that they were thus acting for the good of the country. But even a multitude of such instances would not suffice to divest the movement of its plainly inconsistent and unprincipled aspect. Most of the honestly patriotic class of its adherents are more attracted by the desire of absolute reconciliation between North and South than by any other consideration. They wish the late slaveholders to be satisfied, and yet they do not wish the freedmen to be oppressed. But they are laboring under a manifest illusion as to the way in which the object desired may be accomplished. They do not make sufficient allowance for the depth and extent of the revolution effected by the abolition of slavery, nor do they duly consider the character of the two great elements of society in the South. They hope to see finished in a few years a work which many are necessary to accomplish. There are only two ways of dealing with the late slave States—namely, either to give the former masters entire control of the negroes, or to make the latter their own masters with the right of suffrage. The latter course having been taken, all that has followed was inevitable, and healed abuses can be corrected only by changing the method. If GREELEY should be elected, this will be the Democratic policy, with the result of opening again the whole negro question. As GREELEY has been the champion of all the severest Southern measures of GRANT'S administration, it is not easy to perceive why some Northern people, hostile to any change in the mode of dealing with the freedmen, prefer GREELEY to GRANT, and those who, favoring the experiment of Democratic policy in the South, favor the election of GREELEY because they believe that in virtue of his weakness of character he will be a good Democratic President, would be entitled to more respect if they plainly declared their change of politics. However the truth is reckoned to most of those who propose to be that they have made a mistake. Sympathizing with their white compatriots of the South and earnestly wishing to see the breaches of the war closed up, they are carried away by their feelings into the assumption of fact which do not exist and into the acceptance of plans which are impracticable. But it is certainly very remarkable that the suspicions and misgivings of these sincere patriots are not aroused, in view of the history as well as the constitution of the party, to the necessary test of which they expect such grand results. History surely does not warrant the hope that an organization brought together by mere hatred of a ruler, and held together by the desire of power in its leaders, will be fit for any other work than pulling down, and a party of the kind which attempts to cover its nakedness with the gown of lofty pretensions on the score of superior purity is very likely to fail, even in the preliminary work of destruction

## THE METHOD AND ITS REASON.

A distinguished Republican Senator in Washington was solemnly assured by constituents in whose veracity and general character he placed great confidence, that the people of the State represented by him were enthusiastic for Mr. GREELEY. After making all necessary allowance for exaggeration, the Senator could not help thinking that there must be at least some foundation for the opinion so confidently asserted, and therefore, full of anxiety, as soon as his engagements permitted, he set off for home, resolved to do what he could to counteract the heresy, or at any rate satisfy himself as to its prevalence. Arriving at the first important city of the State, the Senator was somewhat surprised, and somewhat relieved also, that the exhusiastic friends of GREELEY, of whom he had heard, did not at once come into view, while no abatement of the city's old-fashioned Republicanism was apparent. The Senator, thinking it possible that the Liberals had adopted the policy of reserve and concealment of their strength, then entered upon the work of investigation, with the view of ascertaining their numbers, when he was told by the few whom he discovered that they were really a feeble folk in that place, quite overshadowed and kept down by the office-holding brigade, but that in other parts of the State they formed a decided majority of the people. "In the city of L——, for example," they said, "nearly all are for GREELEY." This was alarming, and the Senator hastened off to L——, where, to his gratified surprise, his experience was almost precisely what it had been at P——, the scene of his first inquiries. And the sum of the Senator's report is, that wherever he went the result was the same; at each place he visited, the Greeleyites, insignificant in number and in relative influence, fancied their own position to be exceptional, while they believed the party to be elsewhere numerous.

Such a narrative, better than the naked statement of its purport, illustrates a feature of the partisan tactics of the opposition. From the beginning they have confided in the power of mere assertion as the agency through which their ends were to be gained. With no distinctive principles which they dare avow, and claiming to be themselves good Republicans, they seek to thrust themselves upon the people as substitutes for their long tried and fully trusted leaders. Disparagement of General GRANT and charges of gross corruption in all departments of the administration, constitute the enginery by which they hope to succeed, and as the effect of such airy weapons, as the impression produced by the convention, retired with his brother delegates, to whom, when assembled, he spoke with more than his usual fervor and eloquence against GREELEY'S nomination. GREELEY, he said, was not only not the strongest but he was the weakest candidate they could select. It was impossible, he alleged, that GREELEY could ever receive the votes of the Germans, who, for the most satisfactory reasons, looked upon him as the bitter and unreasonable enemy of some of their most cherished customs. The Liberal ticket, said SCHURZ, could not triumph without Ohio and Illinois, neither of which States would vote for the man proposed. In conclusion Mr. SCHURZ declared that "he had known GREELEY for fifteen years, and during that time their relations had been most friendly. But GREELEY is qualified for the position of President neither by character nor by culture. His lack of dignity, his singular ideas, his many whims and crotchets, render him utterly unfit to fill worthily so high and honorable an office."

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Such a narrative, better than the naked statement of its purport, illustrates a feature of the partisan tactics of the opposition. From the beginning they have confided in the power of mere assertion as the agency through which their ends were to be gained. With no distinctive principles which they dare avow, and claiming to be themselves good Republicans, they seek to thrust themselves upon the people as substitutes for their long tried and fully trusted leaders. Disparagement of General GRANT and charges of gross corruption in all departments of the administration, constitute the enginery by which they hope to succeed, and as the effect of such airy weapons, as the impression produced by the convention, retired with his brother delegates, to whom, when assembled, he spoke with more than his usual fervor and eloquence against GREELEY'S nomination. GREELEY, he said, was not only not the strongest but he was the weakest candidate they could select. It was impossible, he alleged, that GREELEY could ever receive the votes of the Germans, who, for the most satisfactory reasons, looked upon him as the bitter and unreasonable enemy of some of their most cherished customs. The Liberal ticket, said SCHURZ, could not triumph without Ohio and Illinois, neither of which States would vote for the man proposed. In conclusion Mr. SCHURZ declared that "he had known GREELEY for fifteen years, and during that time their relations had been most friendly. But GREELEY is qualified for the position of President neither by character nor by culture. His lack of dignity, his singular ideas, his many whims and crotchets, render him utterly unfit to fill worthily so high and honorable an office."

It seems worth while to recall this little speech, this estimate of the Liberal candidate for President, entertained and expressed by the father of the Liberal movement so recently as the 3d of last May. It was the language of neither a personal nor political opponent. In fact, the view thus stated of GREELEY'S character and qualifications was the view then held by every thoughtful and well informed man in the country. It was not the result of prejudice, or of either personal or partisan antagonism, but a clearly defined opinion derived from a study of the man for more than a score of years. And yet because the political wire-pullers and managers, who had thrust themselves into an assembly in whose avowed purpose they had neither part nor lot, succeeded in carrying GREELEY'S nomination, by a trick, and presented him to the people as in their opinion the "most available" candidate for the chief office in the country, CARL SCHURZ accepts the selection, and is laboring to secure his election. The degradation which the Senator has thus ingirred and his contempt for principle thus displayed are worthy of, and will receive, no rebuke, because his action is a typical example, first in importance as in time, of the entire series of individual and party acts which characterize the Liberal movement. As President of the convention, SCHURZ, with manifest reluctance and shame, indorsed its proceedings, and in spite of the solemn protest of most of the sincere reformers among them, the members largely submitted to the insulting imposture of which they were made the victims. Earnest Free-thinkers, both history and tradition inform us, called it, accepted as their chosen candidate the great protectionist; men proud of their devotion to ideas, and of their steadfastness to truth, political Puritans for years "bitter of soul" over the alleged corruption of the existing administration and its alleged hypocrisy regarding civil service reform, indorsed the nomination of a candidate effected by palpable jobbery, the candidate himself notoriously a mere man of expediency, who bent the knee in petty machinery of politics as devout Christians believe in "the means of grace," and whose most cherished friends have always been of the class whose disreputable labors seemed to the Cincinnati reformers to make their convention necessary.

The movement thus auspiciously begun has gone on ever since without any change or the slightest modification of its original character. Democrats, proud of their stability and devotion to principle through long years of opposition and contempt, resolve to rally round and support their life long antagonist, in obedience to the injunction of a few leaders. Most of them have neither changed their well known opinions, nor forgiven the man who formerly harrassed them with his savage vituperations. They are willing to accept GREELEY as their instrument for the acquisition of power, and for the overthrow of their enemies simply because he has offered himself for the purpose.

The same indifference to principle is exemplified from time to time on a smaller scale in the adhesion of individuals heretofore more or less prominent in the party which redeemed the freedom and good name of the nation. In using such language, of course, we do not at all intend to exclude the possibility or even the likelihood of mistake. No doubt many have become Liberals in the sincere belief that they were thus acting for the good of the country. But even a multitude of such instances would not suffice to divest the movement of its plainly inconsistent and unprincipled aspect. Most of the honestly patriotic class of its adherents are more attracted by the desire of absolute reconciliation between North and South than by any other consideration. They wish the late slaveholders to be satisfied, and yet they do not wish the freedmen to be oppressed. But they are laboring under a manifest illusion as to the way in which the object desired may be accomplished. They do not make sufficient allowance for the depth and extent of the revolution effected by the abolition of slavery, nor do they duly consider the character of the two great elements of society in the South. They hope to see finished in a few years a work which many are necessary to accomplish. There are only two ways of dealing with the late slave States—namely, either to give the former masters entire control of the negroes, or to make the latter their own masters with the right of suffrage. The latter course having been taken, all that has followed was inevitable, and healed abuses can be corrected only by changing the method. If GREELEY should be elected, this will be the Democratic policy, with the result of opening again the whole negro question. As GREELEY has been the champion of all the severest Southern measures of GRANT'S administration, it is not easy to perceive why some Northern people, hostile to any change in the mode of dealing with the freedmen, prefer GREELEY to GRANT, and those who, favoring the experiment of Democratic policy in the South, favor the election of GREELEY because they believe that in virtue of his weakness of character he will be a good Democratic President, would be entitled to more respect if they plainly declared their change of politics. However the truth is reckoned to most of those who propose to be that they have made a mistake. Sympathizing with their white compatriots of the South and earnestly wishing to see the breaches of the war closed up, they are carried away by their feelings into the assumption of facts which do not exist and into the acceptance of plans which are impracticable. But it is certainly very remarkable that the suspicions and misgivings of these sincere patriots are not aroused, in view of the history as well as the constitution of the party, to the necessary test of which they expect such grand results. History surely does not warrant the hope that an organization brought together by mere hatred of a ruler, and held together by the desire of power in its leaders, will be fit for any other work than pulling down, and a party of the kind which attempts to cover its nakedness with the gown of lofty pretensions on the score of superior purity is very likely to fail, even in the preliminary work of destruction

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The peculiar reputation of their Presidential candidate is also seen much to need the application of the same method of argument and persuasion. Before the Cincinnati Convention nobody except a few political schemers ever seriously thought of GREELEY as a candidate for the Presidential office. Known throughout the country as editor of a very successful newspaper, and as a vigorous writer on political subjects, his name was yet associated with eccentricities and infirmities utterly incongruous with the highest official position in the country, or even in the world. In any educated society the mere suggestion would have moved derisive laughter. His intellectual defects and deformities, as disclosed in his writings and lectures, his extreme one-sidedness, his inveterate habit of dogmatizing on subjects which he had never studied, his arrogance of opinion and intolerance of dissent, all vices pardonable in the mere editor, would by themselves have sufficed to exclude him from the people's list of candidates for their chief office. And then, in connection with these disqualifications, were remembered his fully proven petty machinery of politics and his affection for the unlovely experts who preside over the mysteries of the trade, his longing for office, and his notorious indifference as to the means by which it should be obtained. Strange reports had also circulated among the people concerning Mr. GREELEY'S manners. Perhaps we cannot better indicate the substance of these reports than by saying that the social ways and personal habits described in them differed as widely as possible from the manners to which both history and tradition ascribe to WASHINGTON and our other early Presidents. Still another trait must be mentioned which formed a part of the popular impression as to Mr. GREELEY'S unfitness for the Presidency. Biography records that WASHINGTON was known to swear vehemently on two occasions, and that JACKSON rather frequently, when much in earnest, used to impart emphasis to his language by the use of an impressive expletive of the profane class. But neither of these examples affords either apology or precedent for the habit of coarse and vulgar profanity for which Mr. GREELEY has long been even distinguished, as if, like lawyer ERSKINE, his "oaths were rhetoric, and he swore for fame."

In consequence of this general estimate, Mr. GREELEY, as we have already said, was never thought of in connection with the great office for which he was nominated at Cincinnati. Hence an immense power of inertia had to be overcome before even his peculiar admirers could be brought to think of him earnestly as a candidate., And hence, also, the necessity, as recognized in the prevailing tactics of the Liberals, of endeavoring to overcome repugnance and opposition in one quarter by boldly asserting that they have been overcome in another. The method is ingenious and plausible, but will not succeed in effecting the results, with whatever zeal and earnestness it may be applied. While on several accounts the people respect and admire Mr. GREELEY, they are as far as ever from thinking him the right man for the Presidential office.

## HORACE GREELEY'S PORTLAND SPEECH

HORACE GREELEY'S Portland speech is a great deal more remarkable for vague generalities than for square and explicit utterance on the points which he voluntarily undertook to discuss. He says none of his supporters at Cincinnati or Baltimore sought office for themselves or others, or desired him to make any promise to appoint such and such men. This is an evasion of the issue. It has not been charged that Mr. GREELEY was approached by any such solicitations, or that he made any such promises. But he does not deny—indeed he virtually admits—that conferences and intrigues between himself and other parties took place before the assembling of these conventions, with a view of securing the nomination. And just here it is important to remember that neither of these nominations would have been made except for these conferences. This will interpret that matter.

Mr. GREELEY further says no Southern man or woman ever asked of him as the condition of their support, any other pledge than is given through all his acts and words from the hour of LEE'S surrender down to the present time. Well. Suppose they have not. They do not need any better pledges than his own reiterated statements of what they propose to do, coupled with the carrying out of the States rights plank of the platform on which he was nominated. HORACE GREELEY has recently said that the party whose candidate he is "is rebel at the core to-day;" and that, should it come into power, it would be "with the hate, the chagrin, the wrath, the mortification of ten bitter years to guide its steps." He has declared that "whatever virtue it assumes is imposed by its fears," and has solemnly asserted that if it is given a four years' lease of power it "will improve its opportunity by cheating the public creditors and remanding the blacks to serfdom." He has placed on record his conviction that his Southern supporters—

"CONSIDER THEMSELVES ROBBED BY EMANCIPATION, and would like their property back again, or its VALUE IN SOME EQUIVALENT."

He has, furthermore, expressed his firm belief that they—

"PROPOSE TO RENEW THE FIGHT, but not with guns and sabers. THEY EXPECT TO REGAIN, AS DEMOCRATS, THROUGH ELECTIONS, THE POWER THEY LOST AS REBELS THROUGH WAR."

He knows that his record justifies them in supporting him as a believer in the doctrine of their right to secede, and as being in favor of paying the South for her slaves. He knows that they are supporting him to-day on these very grounds—and there was no more necessity for exacting "pledges" of him than there would be to take a bond of fate. Why did he not, while scoring the "carpet-baggers," repudiate also the sentiments of his rebel advocates, and declare that they misrepresented him? If it was a time to inveigh against the political profligacy of the one class, it was surely no less the time to clear his skirts of all complicity with the treasonable outgivings of the other. But he did not do it.

He says, too, that no "Southern" man ever hinted to him any expectation or wish that the rebel debt should be assumed or paid. Suppose this to be true. He knows that it has not only been "hinted," but uttered directly and aloud; and that a very considerable share of the support he receives from rebel orators and journalists to-day, is based on this sole ground. The only way to disprove the opposite is for him to put himself squarely on the record with respect to this great matter, so that North and South alike might see beyond the possibility of mistake exactly where he stood? But he did not do it.

Again he says that no Southern man who could be elected to the Legislature or made Colonel of a militia regiment ever suggested the idea of pensioning rebel soldiers. What of that? There are yet a number of men in the South States—JEFF. DAVIS among them—who could not be elected to either of those positions, on account of the political disabilities under which they labor, and their inability to take the oaths attaching to the trust. Why did he not let the people know once for all whether he favored the proposition, as is claimed by his rebel friends, or was opposed to it, as his supporters in the North would have us believe?

And why, in all these references, did the speaker confine himself to his "Southern" sympathizers? No one knows better than Mr. GREELEY that now, as during the war, some of the most malignant opposition to the government comes from men in the Northern States; and that SEYMOUR, HENDRICKS, BUCKALEW, BLACK, and the class of whom they are the representatives, are at once among his strongest supporters and the bitterest foes which the amended constitution and the legislation had under their authority, have. Why did he not include these men, with whom he is in constant and intimate intercourse, in his carefully prepared disavowal? But he did not do it.

No. Ostensibly opening his mouth for the express purpose of putting himself right before the people on these grave questions, he was evasive and inconclusive from beginning to end; making specific denials of charges that have never been brought, and failing to define his position on either of the points vital to the pending controversy. However the speech may be regarded in the South, it will increase in the North the growing suspicion which is felt concerning the candor, sincerity and integrity of its author.

## THAT "CRY" AGAIN.

It is perhaps not remarkable that there are still persons of some intelligence ready to apologize for GREELEY'S idiotic cry of "On to Richmond!" by which the Northern army was overwhelmed in disaster at Bull Run. As we remarked the other day, the cry enlisted so much sympathy among Northern people at the time that indulgent contempt was the severest penalty which there was any disposition to visit upon the author of the cry, after the catastrophe in which it had resulted. The truth undoubtedly is that the cry expressed the views and feelings of the uninstructed loyal patriotic multitude, and it is, therefore, very absurd, as well as unjust, to deduce or regard GREELEY as a traitor on account of it. Treasonable designs or lack of patriotism may not with any reason or propriety be suspected to have prompted the *Tribune's* shrieks. The charge to which GREELEY is fairly open is, that he, a public instructor by profession, and looked upon as a fountain of light by vast numbers of his compatriots, presumed not only to give counsel but to dictate to the government what they should do in an affair of which, if not insane with conceit and arrogance, he would have known himself to be profoundly ignorant. The incident is fairly referred to not as evidence that GREELEY was a traitor, but as evidence that he is utterly destitute not only of the kind and measure of knowledge which a President of the United States should possess, but also destitute of the decent modesty and sensitiveness of conscience, which, the combined result of culture and self-knowledge, are essential qualifications for the judicious and dignified administration of that great office.

But it is said now, as it was said then, that the cry of the *Tribune* was not the idle clamor of ignorant impatience, but the sensible advice of a man who loo